

**Domestic Espionage**  
WASHINGTON, June 11 (N.Y.T.)—Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. charged yesterday that, "at least" one aspect of a 1970 domestic espionage plan had gone into effect despite President Nixon's assertion that it had been withdrawn.

The Connecticut Republican, a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, said:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



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## House Member Is Investigated Over Bugging in Crime Probe

By Denny Walsh

NEW YORK, June 11 (NYT).—The FBI and the district attorney's office in San Diego County in California are investigating charges that a top assistant to Rep. Sam Steiger, R. Ariz., planted an illegal listening device in a San Diego hotel in an investigation by the House Select Committee on Crime, of which Rep. Steiger is a member.

Neither the district attorney's office nor the FBI would comment, but sources with first-hand knowledge told The New York Times of the investigation.

Rep. Steiger said that he "may have known about the plan to plant" a microphone before it was installed, and that he was certain his assistant told him what he had done after the device was installed. The congressman insisted that the action was legitimate and warranted because of the nature of the investigation.

The device was installed in pursuit of information about the Empire Corp. of Buffalo, N.Y., the nation's largest sports concessions company, which has been accused by Rep. Steiger of having close ties to organized crime.

Sources close to the case said that there was a clear violation of California law, which prohibits the interception of oral communications without the consent of all parties, except under specified conditions. Conviction of violating this law could bring a prison sentence of up to three years.

Depending on the extent of his foreknowledge, the sources said, any criminal charges could include Rep. Steiger as a conspirator.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Quantico, Va., said that the interception of such communications does not violate federal law because one party to the conversation consented to the eavesdropping, the sources said. If it could be shown, however, that the congressional assistant carried electronic equipment across state lines to conduct covert electronic surveillance, he would be subject to federal prosecution, the sources added. Violation of the federal law carries a penalty of up to five years in prison.

Rep. Steiger could be charged under federal law with conspiracy if it was established that he was active in planning the eavesdropping, according to the sources.

They said that the investigative authorities believe they have evidence that Rep. Steiger did participate in the planning.

"I am responsible for whatever occurred," Rep. Steiger said. "My motive was simply that I believe these [Empire management] are evil people, and I would do anything legitimate to expose them." He added:

"As far as I'm concerned, what I did was legitimate but unsavory, and I would do anything legitimate, no matter how unsavory, to expose them."

Mike A. Jarvis, the administrative assistant who runs Rep. Steiger's office in Phoenix, Ariz., said he attempted to record a conversation in July, 1971, between two men with previous connections to Empire. But he added that his microphone in a hotel wall did not pick up the conversation during two hours of taping.

One of the men whose conversation was the taping target is Robert P. Leary, an attorney who worked for the late Louis M. Jacobs when he was president of Empire. The other man is Hal F. Nunn, who was associated with Empire in the operation of an Arizona racetrack.

Mr. Nunn has told authorities that he conspired with Mr. Jarvis in the eavesdropping, and led Mr. Leary into conversation about Empire's alleged dealings with organized crime figures, sources close to the case said.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Jarvis said he had informed Rep. Steiger of what he had done only after he had returned to Phoenix from San Diego.

When Rep. Steiger was first reached for comment last Friday, he said he had no knowledge of the eavesdropping and that he did not believe Mr. Jarvis would take part in such surveillance.

In a second telephone conversation, on Saturday, after the Jarvis interview, Rep. Steiger said he did not recall his aide's telling him of the bugging incident.

In a third interview, yesterday, the Arizona representative said he recalled Mr. Jarvis's telling him about the surveillance and added that he might have known of the operation when it was being planned.

Mr. Jarvis said that after he told Rep. Steiger what he and Mr. Nunn had done, the congressman said to him: "I think it would be a good idea for you to go and tell the U.S. attorney what you've done."

The administrative assistant said that he told his story to an assistant U.S. attorney, but refused to name him. Rep. Steiger said it was an assistant U.S. attorney in Phoenix, but he did not recall his name.

Mr. Nunn, who lives in San Diego, could be charged with violating the California law, which upon conviction, could involve a sentence of up to three years in prison. Mr. Nunn is cooperating with the authorities in the hope that he will be offered immunity in return for his testimony during any prosecution, the sources said.

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ON YOU LITTLE CHEAT—This young lady was so determined to win her heat in London's Junior Grand Prix on Sunday that she used this very amusing but unorthodox and illegal method of crossing the finish line. Yes, she was disqualified.

## Nixon Finance Committee Reports

### Kalmbach Got \$75,000 for Accused

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—President Nixon's former personal attorney obtained \$75,000 for the Watergate defendants last June after telling campaign aides he needed all possible cash for an urgent but secret "White House project," the Finance Committee said today.

The committee, in a report to the General Accounting Office, said the money was turned over to Herbert W. Kalmbach last June 29 by the Finance Committee chairman, Maurice H. Stans, former secretary of commerce.

Mr. Kalmbach was dropped as Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer earlier this year amid disclosures of his involvement in payments to the Watergate defendants and others allegedly involved in political espionage. It has been reported that Mr. Kalmbach is ready to testify that he solicited money for the defendants on instructions from former White House adviser John D. Ehrlichman and ousted presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d.

On June 29, 1972, Herbert Kalmbach requested of Stans that all possible cash funds be given to him for an urgent White House project not related to the campaign which he said had the approval of high authorities but which he could not describe, the Finance Committee report said.

This was less than two weeks after five men were arrested during a break-in at the Democratic

National Committee's headquarters at the Watergate.

The committee said the payment to Mr. Kalmbach never was publicly reported because Mr. Kalmbach had said the money was unrelated to the campaign and because the committee did not consider the money to be actual committee funds.

In a report to the Justice Department on May 20 citing this payment and others as possible campaign law violations, the GAO said Mr. Kalmbach had told investigators of the \$75,000 and had said it was part of \$210,000 he collected for the Watergate defendants or their attorneys.

GAO investigators said Mr. Stans confirmed giving the money to Mr. Kalmbach, but they quoted Mr. Stans as declining to say

where the money came from in the first place and also as saying he was "not aware of Mr. Kalmbach's purpose in requesting the funds."

The GAO made no mention of the White House in the May 20 report.

The Finance Committee's report was filed under a federal campaign law that went into effect April 7, 1972, requiring full disclosure of expenditures and contributions of more than \$100.

The report was signed by committee treasurer Paul Patrick. But, in effect, it was Mr. Stans's first public explanation about the money that has come out in news stories or been cited by the GAO as possible violations of the law.

To Face Senators  
Mr. Stans is scheduled to testify this week before the Senate Watergate committee. He unsuccessfully sought a delay in connection with his indictment in New York arising from a secret \$200,000 campaign contribution from financier Robert L. Vesco.

The committee said that of the \$75,000, a total of \$30,000 came from Philippine nationals in a June 29 contribution that was temporarily held back pending a legal opinion on whether the money could be spent on a foreign source.

The contribution later was returned to the unidentified donors on the advice of counsel. The committee said that still later it learned the contribution could have been legally accepted.

The rest of the \$75,000 came from funds which had been given to Mr. Kalmbach in February, 1972, for "non-usual expenses that he might incur during the campaign."

The report indicated the money had been turned back to the committee after Mr. Stans decided Mr. Kalmbach did not need it.

Mr. Kalmbach earlier had told GAO investigators he got \$60,000 to \$80,000 from Frederick C. Lurie, an official of the Committee to Re-Elect the President whose name has been linked to efforts to cover up the Watergate affair.

\$21,000 Turned Over  
The Finance Committee said that on July 1, 1972, about \$21,000 was turned over to Mr. Lurie on the advice of counsel.

Robert Marjorian, "in order to remove that amount from the campaign."

This payment was from \$18,000 in funds collected before the April 7 disclosure law went into effect, and \$3,000 from "three professional contributions which the committee was unable to record because of the absence of essential information."

The Finance Committee report also disclosed the names of Mr. Dean, John W. Dean 3d, in April, 1972, after Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who resigned as chairman of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, reported after the break-in.

The report said Mr. Dean was given \$22,000 on Nov. 28 after telling committee officials the money was needed to replenish a \$50,000 White House fund ostensibly held for polling purposes.

That fund also has been linked to Watergate payments. But the committee said Mr. Dean "did not furnish details of these expenditures."

Payments to Liddy  
The Finance Committee also noted that between April 7 and June 23, former committee treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr. made various payments to Herbert Porter, another committee official, and G. Gordon Liddy amounting to \$37,500.

Liddy was convicted in the break-in. Mr. Porter has admitted taking part in attempts to cover up the affair and perjury himself during the Watergate trial in January.

The report said the payments were made at the "direction and specific approval of John Stuart Magruder, whose authority was confirmed by John Mitchell to Stans."

Mr. Magruder, Mr. Mitchell's deputy campaign chief, reportedly is prepared to plead guilty to taking part in the Watergate planning and cover-up and to implicate others.

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## Saigon Warns of Offensive

### Red Forces Maintain Pressure On Front West of Phnom

BEK CHAN, Cambodia, June 11 (NYT).—Communist forces and infantry maintained steady pressure against government troops along a wide front west of Phnom Penh today and for the second consecutive day fired rockets into Phnom Penh airport.

The fighting was concentrated near Route 4, about 15 miles west of the capital, where government forces were trying to reopen the key supply road closed by the enemy a week ago. Large numbers of government troops have moved into this area in the last few days to reinforce hard-pressed positions at Ang Snuol, a few hundred yards west of here, and elsewhere along the road.

The town of Ang Snuol, much of which has been burned and whose shops and buildings have been looted, seems to change hands every few hours. A large government garrison holds the market place, and a number of posts just outside town during the day, but, at night, Communist troops filter back through government defenses.

During the day, each side blazes away at the other with mortars and machine guns, usually from well prepared positions and apparently with few casualties.

A dozen or two armored personnel carriers have been maneuvering south of the road trying to squeeze off the Communists, but the overall situation has scarcely changed in four days of fighting.

Major Attack Warning  
SAIGON, June 11 (WP).—The South Vietnamese high command warned in a "special bulletin" today that Communist troops would soon stage a major offensive, including attacks on cities and incursions of civil disorders.

The unusual document, distributed to the press at the regular daily briefing, attributed the information to unspecified "intelligence sources."

It describes what the Communists are said to call the "head of the mouse tail of the elephant" plan, by which major attacks in border areas—the head of the mouse—would draw Saigon's defense forces away from the cities, the cities would then be attacked and subjected to a political campaign—the tail of the elephant.

The prediction of a major military campaign runs counter to the entire cumulative weight of intelligence reports and analysis of Communist plans over the last two months, and was greeted with polite skepticism by American officials.

All available reports on North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front activity over the last

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By Peter Milius

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## Home's Escaping by U.S.

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## Declares Agency Head Is Illegally

INGTON, June 11 (AP). Judge declared today that J. Phillips is serving as acting director of the Economic Opportunity Administration.

## Bid in House Impeachment

INGTON, June 11 (Reuters). Members of the House of Representatives today planned an attempt to discuss impeachment of President Nixon.



Prince Mariann Reuss and Avery Brundage photographed yesterday in Chicago.

## Brundage, 85, Says He Will Wed German Princess, 37

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP).—Avery Brundage, 85-year-old former president of the International Olympic Committee, said today he will marry a 37-year-old German princess who served as a hostess at the 1972 Munich Games.

The bride-to-be is Princess Mariann Reuss, who is related to most of the royal houses of Europe.

Mr. Brundage, a multimillionaire Chicago hotel owner, made the announcement jointly with the mother of the bride, Princess Stephanie Reuss of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany.

"The princess and I have common interests," said Mr. Brundage.

"This is not a June-December wedding. The princess and her family lived through a horrible war and she is very mature for her age. People say I am young for my age. I think instead of it being 85-37, it is more like 55-46."

Princess Mariann's family, who once ruled the little principality of Reuss, in Thuringia, were in the Eastern Zone when Germany was divided after World War II. Her father was a German officer who served in both Denmark and Russia.

After the war, the family was stripped of all its possessions when the Communists took power.

The princess was eight years old and her brother 10 when they were smuggled into the Western Zone by friends, their parents following later. The father died in 1967.

Mr. Brundage was IOC president from 1952 through 1972 and during that period was the center of controversy because of his fight against commercial and political infringements on the games.

His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1971.

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After the war, the family was stripped of all its possessions when the Communists took power.

The princess was eight years old and her brother 10 when they were smuggled into the Western Zone by friends, their parents following later. The father died in 1967.

Mr. Brundage was IOC president from 1952 through 1972 and during that period was the center of controversy because of his fight against commercial and political infringements on the games.

His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1971.

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## U.S. Defense Contracts Rise in Indochina

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The total value of U.S. defense contracts for goods and services in Southeast Asia was \$3 million higher on April 1 than it was when the Vietnam cease-fire agreements were signed at the end of January. Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., disclosed yesterday.

Rep. Aspin said the largest contractor for the region is Air America, an operation, he said, of the CIA, with contracts totaling \$415 million.

The time span of the contracts and when they were let by the Defense Department were not disclosed. Rep. Aspin said all his information came from computer readouts supplied by the Pentagon.

After Air America, oil companies led the list of 118 companies doing \$250.7-million worth of business in Southeast Asia. Twenty-eight of these contracts are for more than \$1 million each. The totals for Vietnam-only

contracts show a drop of \$2 million, Rep. Aspin's report said, to a level of \$158 million 2 1/2 months after the cease-fire accords.

Contracts through the Agency for International Development, an arm of the State Department, were not included in the list.

The range of services runs from operation, fueling and servicing aircraft to construction, house-keeping and typewriter leasing.

Only two contracts, totaling \$914,000, were listed for Cambodia, where bombing by U.S. planes has been under strong congressional attack since the cease-fire agreements.

Ten contracts worth a total of \$12.4 million were listed for Laos-based operations, with 55 contracts totaling \$88.6 million listed under Thailand.

The largest contracts after Air America listed by Rep. Aspin were between the Pentagon and Esso International, \$34.3 million in three countries; Asiatic Petroleum, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, \$27.8 million in three countries; Lear Siegler, Inc., \$27.8 million in Thailand and Vietnam for maintenance and repair of South Vietnamese aircraft, and TTT Federal Electric Corp., \$18.5 million in Vietnam for a huge computerized communications system, turned over to the South Vietnamese by the United States but still operated by TTT.

Several major electronics, computer-science and airline companies are listed, as well as the Vietnam-based Lifanewo Co., with a \$4.3-million contract for barbed wire.

A division of the Columbia Broadcasting System has a \$200,000 contract to operate and maintain equipment for a system of relaying aerial-reconnaissance photographs from planes to the Pentagon, Rep. Aspin said. A CBS spokesman said CBS Laboratories has a contract for the operation of a facsimile transmission system. The network said, however, its contract provides "no grounds for the congressman's concern."

The Associated Press has an

## CENTO Officials See Threat From Russia, Leftists

TEHRAN, June 11 (AP).—The Central Treaty Organization's ministerial council session ended here today after deciding that leftist subversion and the 15-year Soviet-Iraqi treaty are "a serious threat to the regional members."

Addressing a news conference, CENTO's Secretary-General Nassir Asrar and Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas-Ali Khatibzadeh agreed that increasing subversion was causing a serious threat. They were referring to leftist guerrilla activities in Turkey, Iran and most recently in the western province of Pakistan, Baluchistan, where Soviet and Chinese arms and machine guns were said by a recent visitor to be sold "like toys."

CENTO is composed of Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain, with the United States an "observer" but fully active in the organization's anti-subversion and military committees.

In a reply to a question, Mr. Khatibzadeh said CENTO members reviewed and discussed Soviet military pacts with Iraq and India and admitted that they "discussed methods how to combat the threat" but refused to elaborate.

Swiss Quintuplets Gaining Strength

BASEL, June 11 (Reuters).—Switzerland's first quintuplets, born on Wednesday, seem assured of surviving, doctors said in a communiqué here today.

Their mother, 32-year-old Brunis Steingrube, is also in satisfactory condition.

The quintuplets—Claudia, Marco, Daniela, Tanja and Dirk—are being fed on their mother's milk. Two are still breathing with the aid of oxygen equipment, but the state of their respiratory systems was improving, the communiqué said.

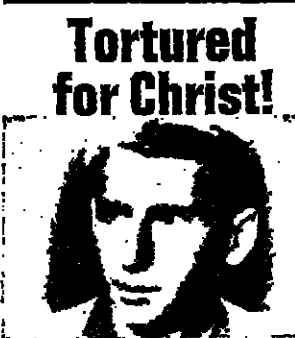
N.Y. Cemetery Strike

NEW YORK, June 11 (Reuters).—Gravediggers stopped work yesterday at all 47 cemeteries in the New York metropolitan area in a strike that is expected to halt 800 burials a day until a settlement is reached.

S. Africa Hangs 3

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 11 (Reuters).—Three Africans—two men and a woman—were hanged for murder today in Pretoria Jail, bringing the total of executions this year to 19.

## Tortured for Christ!



Milan Haimovici

Lutheran pastor Milan Haimovici spent eight years in Romanian jails passing through indescribable tortures. The Communists placed him barefoot on burning coals. He was savagely beaten in the groin and made to empty barrels filled with the human waste of thousands of prisoners with his own hands. However, his faith withstood all these trials. Even Communist officers as they spoke later about it, were filled with such respect that they took off their hats when speaking about this living saint.

Thousands of Christian prisoners died in Romanian Communist jails. A complete account of their courageous faith and stand for the Lord is contained in the book TORTURED FOR CHRIST, by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, a bestseller in 25 languages.

Be interested in the plight of our persecuted brethren behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains.

Mail coupon for the book, "Tortured for Christ" by Rev. Richard Wurmbrand. Translated in 27 languages.

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## 4-4 High-Court Vote Affirms Victory by Clean-Air Forces

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court handed environmentalists a major victory today as a 4-to-4 vote affirmed a lower-court decision barring the deterioration of air-quality standards throughout the nation.

A tie vote upholds a lower court decision but does not set a legal precedent, Justice Lewis F.

Powell Jr. did not participate in the vote.

The vote upheld a ruling last year of Judge John H. Pratt of U.S. District Court here. He held that the 1970 Clean Air Act prohibited any further pollution of air in areas where its quality is purer than required by federal standards. In effect, the Environmental Protection Agency, the

federal agency which approves state air-pollution plans, will be bound to turn down any plan which would increase the air-pollution in an area, even if the plan was within federal limits.

The EPA has established air-quality standards, setting limits on the permissible levels of pollutants under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970.

In November, the EPA was ready, although reluctantly, to issue regulations to comply with an Appeals Court decision which affirmed Judge Pratt's ruling. The action was prevented when the Supreme Court issued a stay which froze the situation while it was under consideration. Today's decision means the EPA must implement the Appeals Court decision with standards which would prevent "significant degradation" of clean air.

The suit was initiated by the

Sierra Club, the Metropolitan Washington Coalition for Clean Air, the New Mexico Citizens for Clean Air and Water, and Clean Air Council of San Diego County.

The issue was brought to the Supreme Court by the Nixon administration, which argued that air quality need not be maintained at a level above that required by federal standards. It argued that the ruling would hold back economic development in low-pollution areas by preventing the transfer of plants and other industries from urban to rural areas.

Not a Solution

The environmentalists, in their petitions to the court, argued that the federal government "has provided no evidence that spreading pollution across the country is the only solution for pollution in urban areas."

They contended that, if the air in regions surrounding urban areas is allowed to deteriorate, then the cities will find it virtually impossible to reduce their own pollution levels to meet federal standards.

In other actions today, the court:

- Held that the United States cannot be held accountable for the day-to-day operation of more than 800 state and local jails used to house federal prisoners.
- Overturned a lower-court decision and ordered a rehearing to decide whether the state of Wisconsin can deny liquor licenses to bars which feature nude dancing.
- Summarily ordered an Alabama company to pay \$63.80 to an employee—the difference between his regular salary and the amount he received for jury duty.

## Strike Delays BOAC Services

LONDON, June 11 (Reuters).—Services of British Overseas Airways Corp. were delayed for about two hours today when baggage loaders walked out after one of them hurt his leg on an airplane's door.

The man suffered a bruised leg when the door swung open, and his colleagues immediately quit work—complaining that the company had refused to heed their requests about fast-acting doors on some of the jets.

The airline said about 150 loads were walked out but returned after receiving assurances that engineers would check the faulty doors.

## Welcome To Miami ...Almost

MIAMI, June 11 (AP).—A United Air Lines jet with 63 passengers landed in Miami last night and then the pilot discovered that he was at the wrong airport—eight miles from his destination. The passengers had to be taken by bus to Miami International Airport.

The pilot of Flight 475 from Cleveland had put the jet down by mistake at Opa Locka Airport, a former Naval Air Station now used mostly by the Coast Guard and light aircraft.

Officials said visibility was perfect and the landing at the wrong airport was beautiful.

The Federal Aviation Administration today grounded the airline's pilot and co-pilot, who face possible charges.

## Between Defense Chiefs, Laird Says U.S.-Russia Talks at Sea Plan

By William Tuohy

GAETA, Italy, June 11.—Former Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that plans were being "pursued" for a meeting between U.S. and Soviet defense ministers on a ship in the Mediterranean.

"I hope within the next year that top officials of the United States and the Soviet Union will be able to share shipboard visits in the Mediterranean," Mr. Laird said. "We are ready."

Mr. Laird, who served as defense secretary during the first administration of President Nixon and who was recently appointed chief domestic counselor to the President, made his remarks during U.S. Sixth Fleet change-of-command ceremonies aboard the carrier John F. Kennedy anchored off this city, 80 miles north of Naples, that serves as the home port for the fleet.

Vice-Adm. Daniel J. Murphy relieved Vice-Adm. Gerald E.

Miller, who was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal for his service as commander.

"As secretary of defense," Mr. Laird said, "I completed detailed plans for an exchange of visits here in the Mediterranean Sea of the secretary of defense of the United States and the defense minister of the Soviet Union."

"I knew that such a ship-to-ship visit might not be feasible prior to my departure from the office of secretary but I wanted to make certain that plans were ready."

Unspecific on Topics

Mr. Laird was not specific about what topics could be covered. He said that any discussion of a mutual force reduction in the area would only be made after consulting with NATO allies.

He also said that the talks could include ways of averting "incidents at sea"—near-collisions between U.S. and Soviet vessels tracking each other.

Mr. Laird said that one should

not underestimate the simple "sociability" in such contacts.

"We can carry on an relationship with the Soviet Union without being an enemy," Mr. Laird said, "but it is very essential that we strengthen our force."

Mr. Laird said the U.S. and Soviet leaders talk about strategic arms and discussions about trade and commercial relations.

Los Angeles Times

Laird Arrives in Bonn

BONN, June 11.—Laird arrived in Bonn to receive an award from West German defense ministers.

He is scheduled a tomorrow evening with Minister Georg Leber Wednesday with Minister Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Schmidt played in monetary talks earlier that led to a joint Euro against the sinking dollar.

## While Seeking Détente With West

## Russia Tightens Reins on Foreigners

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, June 11 (NYT).—The Soviet police, apparently acting under instructions from the Foreign Ministry, yesterday tightened controls on the movement of Americans in the Moscow area as Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, prepared to go

to the United States next week-end.

The stricter curbs became evident when at least two Americans were ordered away from a beach frequented by Russians.

The incident on a fine, warm Sunday outside Moscow pointed up a pattern of persistent restrictions on Americans and other

Western residents in Moscow precisely at a time when the Kremlin is making an all-out effort to win U.S. economic aid.

A key objective of Mr. Brezhnev's visit is to encourage the American business community to provide large-scale assistance for the development of resources in Siberia and elsewhere.

Influx Feared

But the Soviet leaders evidently fear that the influx of foreigners such projects will require might expose Soviet citizens to broader contacts with people and ideas from which they have been carefully isolated.

This may explain the beach incident yesterday at Nikolina Gora.

Nikolina Gora is a charming community of summer homes on the meandering Moscow River, about 25 miles west of Moscow. The road divides at the village with each fork leading to a beach.

Years ago, the Soviet authorities set aside one beach for Russians. Such segregation is nothing unusual in the Soviet Union.

However, over the years the segregation at the beaches was not strictly enforced and many Russians used the foreigners' beach. And some foreigners found the Russian beach more attractive and went there without interference.

Americans arriving for a picnic yesterday found policemen sorting out the cars—the white license plates of foreigners to the left, the black plates of Soviet citizens to the right.

Restricted Lives

The incident, although not of momentous significance in itself, highlighted the restrictive conditions under which Western citizens live in Moscow.

Not only Western residents, but also citizens of Communist countries allied with the Soviet Union, are sequestered in special housing blocks guarded around the clock by the police, one of whose functions is to keep out unauthorized Soviet citizens.

In theory, foreign residents are free to travel within a radius of 25 miles from the center of Moscow without special permission. But large areas within this circle are closed, presumably because of the presence of defense-related activities.

The few highways around Moscow that are open to foreigners are closely guarded by the police at major intersections to insure that cars do not stray from authorized routes.

Protest Curb Attacked

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—Spokesmen for a national organization dedicated to the cause of Soviet Jews charged last week-end that the leaders of the principal Jewish organizations are seeking stringent limitations on anti-Soviet demonstrations during Mr. Brezhnev's forthcoming visit.

The restraint called for by the Jewish "establishment" during the Soviet leader's June 18-June 26 state visit is at the suggestion of the White House and of the government of Israel, the critics charged.

A 17-year-old girl was several yards by the heliport when she was off the runway. Her recovery from the wrist the three injured per woman was in serious police said.

## FAO Dire Fears World Food Shortage

ROME, June 11 (AP).—The director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization today warned that the real threat of a world food shortage.

"It now seems clear lowest foreseeable wheat harvests in the 1973-74 season will not be covered from production," Adedeji A. Adeniji, director-general of the FAO, said at the agency's 34-nation council.

"This means that wheat in the exporting countries ready at their lowest level after 20 years will be drawn down still further world, whose population percent over the same about 20 years, will then with even less protection 1974-75 season."

Mr. Adeniji noted that supplies of mankind's food, rice, were about 10 percent short of forecast needs.

A "Critical Summer"

"If there were to be a deterioration in crop in North America or the there could well be a grain shortage," he declared period from now until September is a critical time which we shall live in an atmosphere of uncertainty, assuming certainty is not cut off by a sudden disaster."

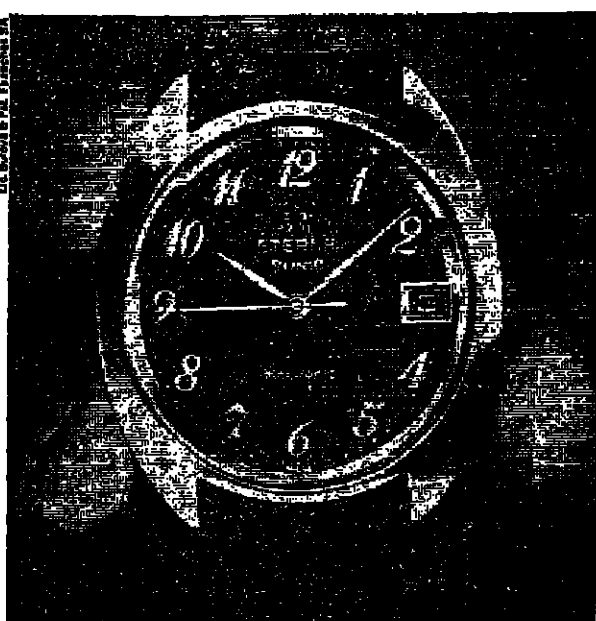
The director-general said that because of the war demand and other factors, "the world in the years or so may have through and with a sometimes violent fluctuation agricultural supplies, as the by the increase in population."

U.S. Army Crashes, Kill German Civilian

GIEBELSTADT, W. Germany, June 11 (AP).—Army helicopter crash group of German civil military aircraft today four and injuring three, reported. The American pilot suffered minor injuries.

The Cobra gunship in control while making a pass over the airfield, used jointly for Army and by a German glider. The helicopter pilot, a German, was watching at the runway.

A 17-year-old girl was several yards by the heliport when she was off the runway. Her recovery from the wrist the three injured per woman was in serious police said.



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# Cabinet Ready to go Today Party Clears Left Regime

June 11 (Reuters).—Giulio Andreotti today of Italy's center coalition his next move be anticipated resignation imminent.

tion that the govern-all coalition of Chris-rats and Social Demo-go was made last end of a five-day the Christian Demo-y.

delegates endorsed a calling for a return to of coalition govern-which the main partners the Christian Demo-the Socialists. Their used from a fear of a of Fascism.

Andreotti's formal decision is likely to be made at meeting tomorrow, when resumes its sittings. ther simply inform the his resignation or call of confidence, which certainly lose.

Andreotti, himself a Chris-crat, has led the pres-on of Christian Demo-ocrats, Liberals, Socialists—but no Social-year.

he party congress be-s of the main factions-ian Democratic party the need for a return er-left government like ruled for a decade be-Andreotti came to power. w coalition would be of the Christian Demo-sial Democrats, Repub-licans—but no Social-year.

Andreotti's successor is likely to be another politician, Massimo Ru-Andreotti himself is to have a place in the erment, possibly as minister.

ministration was seen outset as an interim owing a quarrel between al Democrats and the over the latter's links Communist party.

a some ways surprising Andreotti has lasted so His government was ly weak and, though it l in injecting some dyna-o the ailing economy, it less to stem the wave of y motivated violence, uly from the right, that sweeping the country.

# S. Stephens; Defied Byrd Segregation

ORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—Former U.S. Gov. A. Stephens, 72, who opposed resistance" to desegregation because he feared it stroy Virginia's public fied Saturday.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. used anything but his was an early opponent ugeation to eliminate hools to avoid integra-e theory of massive re-wep Virginia after the ision by the Supreme inst segregation in the

y as 1955 he said it "unthinkable" to con-ishing public education segregation.

osition led to a split rganization of the late y F. Byrd, which had the state's politics for

William J. Moore  
APE MAY, N. J., June 11.—William J. Moore, who ational attention when ted his 100th birthday t in a hospital recover-injuries suffered during game, died here on

er professional tennis educator, and the son Mr. Moore was born iphia in 1872. He was of 11 children, nine were graduated from s with master's degrees in education.

W. Nammack  
N CITY, Long Island, (N.Y.).—Jerome W. 73, vice-chairman of of governors of the Stock Exchange from 360 and a member of ne here Saturday, ap- a heart attack. At Mr. Nammack was a Sprague & Nammack.

Liner Reaches  
irst Since '48  
RK, June 11 (Reuters). t Soviet liner to sail /ork Harbor in 25 years ay to a chorus of ships' water jet salute from and a band playing the ngle.

00-ton Mikhail Lermant- vessel in the Soviet fleet, was surrounded d of welcoming small t and past the Statue . It can carry 700 pas-The last time a Russian ship was seen here was The ship is resuming vice between the Uni-and the Soviet Union.



ITALIAN LEADERS—Premier Giulio Andreotti (left) with Senate President Amintore Fanfani (center) and the Christian Democratic party secretary, Arnaldo Forlani, in Rome on Sunday during the last day of the Christian Democratic party congress.

## Affluent Society in Wake of Industrialization

# Japanese Reaping Rewards of Hard Work

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, June 11 (NYT).—For most of the 104 million Japanese, the affluent society has arrived. They have begun to share in the rewards of the economy after years of hard work in which the emphasis was on industrial progress.

Kasuga Suzuki is a vivacious 20-year-old who graduated from a commercial high school two years ago and went to work for a dental-supply manufacturer as a personnel clerk at \$167 a month. A year later, she got a raise to \$180, and last December, she took a five-day vacation in Hawaii that cost her \$830—every yen of which she paid from savings.

Tadashi Mizuta is a 37-year-old middle-management section chief in a large industrial company whose base salary is \$663 a month. Mr. Mizuta owns a car, a color television set, a stereo system, a washing machine, \$7,500 worth of stock and memberships in two golf clubs that cost him \$7,900.

Yasuo Nakamura, 44, is the deputy general manager of a department in a major steel company at a base salary of \$943 a month. He recently spent \$1,885 on audio equipment, joined a golf club at a cost of \$3,200 and has nearly finished paying for a \$12,400 plot of land on which he expects to build a \$38,000 house in about five years.

Unbalanced Economy  
The Japanese still suffer from the ills of an unbalanced economy, the major shortcomings including pollution, inflation and inadequate housing. But everyone in Japan owns, or can afford, a television, and color TVs are rapidly replacing black and white sets. More than 90 percent of the 30 million households have a refrigerator and a washing machine. Between 1967 and 1971, automobile ownership went from less than 10 percent to more than 25 percent. Last year, 1.3 million Japanese took business or pleasure trips abroad, four times more than the number only four years ago.

How do the Japanese do it?  
Wages have been going up 15 to 20 percent a year. The

# 6 Iranian Guerrillas Sentenced to Death

TEHRAN, June 11 (AP).—An army court last night sentenced six Marxist-Leninist urban guerrillas to death by shooting and imposed a 10-year term of solitary confinement on a seventh guerrilla, a woman. The seven were convicted of plotting the overthrow of the government.

Five other guerrillas, including a woman, were found guilty of the attempted kidnapping of former U.S. Ambassador to Iran Douglas MacArthur 2d and his wife and of damaging the ambassador's car. They were sentenced to two years in prison.

The Costliest Perfume in the World...  
JOY  
DE JEAN PATOU  
PARIS

# 2,000 Killings Since War Bangladesh, Born in Violence, Is Beset by Unrest, Terrorism

By Bernard Weinraub

DACCA, June 11 (NYT).—Political murders, communal unrest and armed terrorism are afflicting Bangladesh, a nation born in violence 16 months ago.

More than 2,000 killings, many of them politically motivated, are said to have occurred since the war. At the same time, militant labor and youth wings of the ruling Awami League have begun a "purification drive" against "corrupt and pro-Pakistan" elements.

Opposition parties claim that the drive is aimed solely at crushing anti-government forces. The opposition itself has taken a radical, anti-Indian shape and claims that the nation is in a convulsive mood, fueled by discontent and economic distress.

"There are a large number of weapons loose as a result of the war of liberation," said Shamsuddin Ahmad, a senior official at the Ministry of Home Affairs. "Some of these weapons are now in the hands of criminals, political radicals."

Grandpa Figure  
Two key radical figures have emerged so far to oppose the ruling Awami League. One is 51-year-old Maulana Bhashani, called Grandpa by his followers—who furiously attacks India as "our greatest enemy" and who clearly represents a mood of anti-Hindianism that simmers in this Moslem nation. A recent one-day general strike, called by Mr. Bhashani to protest inflation as well as government corruption, virtually closed down all shops, offices and factories.

Another, and possibly more threatening anti-government figure, is Maj. Mohammad Abdul Jalil, a 32-year-old former guerrilla commander who broke away from the Awami League and helped organize the National Socialist party. The Marxist-Leninist opposition party, which has hired dissident army officers, unemployed youths and students, is also bitterly anti-Indian.

Tania wants to make Bangladesh a market and a free military, political and economic infiltration by them," Maj. Jalil said in an interview in his guarded party office near the center of Dhacca. "We are a revolutionary party. We don't believe in elections. We believe in the total economic emancipation of the oppressed classes."

Maj. Jalil, a bearded, long-haired figure, tightened a fist and whispered: "Our people are not being fed. There are children in the streets. There are no jobs, no petrol, no oil. Corruption and inefficiency are everywhere, and the people see it with their own eyes. There will be an upsurge, a revolt, mark my words."

Although it is obvious that the prime minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, remains the powerful and central political figure here, even his associates concede that the nation is undergoing a period of discontent and violent unrest. Sheikh Mujib himself has warned against the "lawlessness and disorder" in Bangladesh. "These dangerous elements, which did not support the liberation struggle, are now active to sabotage the country's hard-earned freedom," he said recently.

Bangladesh, formerly Eastern Pakistan, achieved independence in December, 1971, when the Indian Army moved in and crushed Pakistani forces seeking to quell the liberation movement.

Knowledgeable officials claim that some of the recent nationwide killings may involve personal motives unrelated to politics or robbery attempts. Numerous murder victims, however, are corrupt officials, local political rivals and dissidents.

Maj. Jalil has said that his party has lost from 400 to 500 men.

The volatile mood of Bangladesh is underlined by the various para-military groups that have emerged within the powerful Awami League. One of these is the Lal Bahini, nicknamed Red Guards, the militant cadre of the Awami League's labor wing. The group has harassed and disrupted the state-owned jute mills, partly to weed out rivals as well as bureaucrats with a "pro-Pakistan bias."

The disruption has led to a sharp decline in the production of jute, the nation's main export.

A second group is the Jatiya Rukhi Bahini, the National Defense Force, a para-military unit of about 10,000 under the personal direction of Sheikh Mujib.

A third evolving force within the government is the Awami Juba (Youth) League, whose president is Sheikh Mujib's nephew, 33-year-old Sheikh Fazlul Haque Moni. Sheikh Moni is also editor and publisher of a daily newspaper, Banglar Bai (Voice of Bengal), which closely reflects government policy.

Italian Strike Settled  
MILAN, June 11 (AP).—Italy's 800,000 textile workers won a new labor contract today granting them higher pay and increased fringe benefits. It ended two months of strikes.

# Protest Campaign Starts in Britain To Withdraw Troops From Ulster

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—Some British citizens have launched a campaign to remove British troops from Northern Ireland.

The first protest, a feeble effort as demonstrations go, involved a cluster of people who gathered during the weekend at the House of Commons and turned in a petition with 130 signatures.

But it was only the beginning, they said.

The petitioners, who call themselves The British Withdrawal From Northern Ireland Group, plan a series of demonstrations outside recruiting centers urging young men not to join Britain's all-volunteer army. And leaflets will be distributed urging soldiers not to accept assignments in Northern Ireland.

A separate but similar campaign has been mounted by Peggy Chaston, the mother of a young British soldier in Northern Ireland. She hopes to collect 20,000 signatures on a petition. The British Army now has about 17,500 men in Northern Ireland.

Some politicians in the ruling Conservative party and the Labor opposition have long worried about the possibility of widespread discontent over the British role in the Northern Ireland violence. They have been concerned that public opinion would tire of the continued bloodshed and demand that the army pull out.

Both major political parties are still committed to keeping troops in Northern Ireland to maintain law and order in the province. Both oppose any step that would give in to Irish terrorists. But their commitments have yet to be tested against any public campaign for withdrawal.

# Carrero Appoints New Cabinet In Spain; Shift to Right Seen

MADRID, June 11 (Reuters).—Cabinet changes, including replacement of the foreign minister, were announced today by the regime of Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who took over Saturday as the government's president—a post equivalent to premier.

The changes bring new faces into the government and shift its political balance slightly to the right.

Adm. Carrero Blanco, 70, who was promoted by Generalissimo Francisco Franco after long service as his vice-president of the government, will swear in the new cabinet soon, a spokesman said. The previous cabinet resigned when he took over. It had been in office since October, 1969.

The new regime's 20 ministers include 11 new ministers, seven who retain the posts they held in the old cabinet and two whose portfolios are changed.

Gregorio Lopez Bravo is succeeded as foreign minister by Laureano Lopez Rodo, 52, who had been planning minister.

Tomas Garciaano Goni's post as interior minister goes to Carlos Arias Navarro, 64, the mayor of Madrid. The job involves direction of Spain's internal security.

The Justice Ministry portfolio goes to Francisco Ruiz-Jarabo Baquero, 70, who has been chief justice of the Supreme Court. Alfredo Sanchez Bella's job as minister of information and tourism goes to Fernando Llanos y Sotelo, 43, an economist who previously worked in the interior Ministry and who is a close friend of the new foreign minister.

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AMSTERDAM

The dry one  
Some drinks are so dry  
they have no taste at all.  
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and a twist of lemon.  
Martini & Rossi Extra Dry.  
Because dry vermouth should have taste.  
The right one  
just by itself



## A Promising Aid Proposal

The lengthy travels of American foreign aid have made clear to its supporters the need to make aid at once more effective for its recipients and more attractive to its donors. Pessimists have doubted that these twin goals could either be served adequately, or even combined at all. A bipartisan majority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, however, has now produced a well considered and promising proposal meant to do both. Introduced by Rep. Clement Zablocki, D., Wis., the proposal is intended to strengthen and enlarge the overall economic aid program and to do so in a way calculated to enhance the prospects of the program's passage in Congress. The first without the second is, of course, useless.

So, to satisfy those who have rightfully demanded that aid do more to improve the quality of the lives of the poor, the new proposal would take the same \$1 billion which the administration asks for economic assistance and seek to focus the money more sharply on "human oriented" needs in population control, agriculture, health and the like. Not every development economist agrees that the poorest of the poor can thus be helped but the approach unquestionably has considerable moral and political merit. Big capital-eating projects such as dams would be left to an even greater extent than they already are, to the international development agencies.

Then, to satisfy those whose main interest in aid is that it expand American exports, an "export development credit fund" would be established to subsidize another \$1 billion a year in easy-term exports to the lowest-income countries. The interest subsidies, costing \$40 million, would be funded from repayments of earlier aid loans; repayments now run at \$400 million. By focusing aid on "people not projects," and by hitching to the aid wagon those Americans desiring to help their own economy as well as Americans desiring to help the world's poor, the House sponsors hope to surmount the political obstacles to aid which have grown so high in recent years. To convey the relationship of interdependence which the new proposal reflects and advances, the name of the administering agency would be changed from "Agency for International Development" to "Mutual Development and Cooperation Agency."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

It is satisfying to report that, in his department's first formal response, Secretary of State William Rogers welcomed the House committee's "thoughtful and positive approach" and noted correctly that aid had itself been moving along similar lines. Mr. Rogers also pronounced himself "especially pleased at the committee's reaffirmation of the central role of the Department of State in overall guidance of U.S. development policies." Whether the other elements of the government, particularly the White House, will be equally pleased remains to be seen. On that question of bureaucratic politics, a good part of the fate of the House initiative probably hangs. To imagine that any program so multidimensional and so worn and frayed as aid can be considered only on its merits is, alas, fantasy.

Nor can the question of congressional politics be ignored. Not every committee of the Congress will rejoice to see the House Foreign Affairs Committee setting up and overseeing a program in what would be for it the new field of direct export promotion. (Foreign aid has always had a heavy aspect of indirect export promotion.) On these grounds, the sooner that foreign affairs chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., eschews from his current posture of benign aloofness, as one observer calls it, to active sponsorship, the better.

The other big question which will shape the fate of the new economic aid proposal is its political relationship to the equally controversial question of military aid. The administration put the two together in a single package. Predictably the Senate split off the military items—these include general security assistance and grant military aid for Cambodia, Indochina reconstruction funds are also in the administration bill. In welcoming the House economic aid proposal, it was plainly one of Mr. Rogers's purposes to cultivate support for the other items in that bill. Some supporters of the House proposal favor the other items, some don't. A difficult and protracted negotiation is no doubt in store. Whenever and however it ends, we would hope that both Congress and the administration would keep high in mind the prospect for responsible engagement in the world, which the House aid initiative holds out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Phantoms in the Persian Gulf

The tenet of the Nixon doctrine calling for the United States to help provide its friends with the means of their own defense is being applied with a vengeance in the Persian Gulf. There Saudi Arabia, perhaps also Kuwait, will start buying Phantom jets. This particular airplane is noted for its high performance. As well, its possession by Israel alone so far in the Mideast (Iran excepted), has made its bestowal of conspicuous symbol of American political favor. Given the Arab disadvantage in pilots, it will be years, if ever, before the Saudis (or any other Arabs), can put the plane to anything like the effective use to which the Israelis put theirs. In this sense, the prospective sales can have no real foreseeable impact on that condition of Israeli military superiority which Israelis customarily call the Mideast "balance" of power.

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The mere suggestion that Phantoms will go to Arab hands in the Gulf, however, creates a new political fact with momentum and implications of its own. Ever ready to convert their jitters to bargaining advantage, the Israelis are trying to persuade Washington to limit the numbers of Phantoms sold, to stretch out deliveries and to harden the "guarantees" that the planes will not be deployed against Israel. The Israelis are also using the suggestion as an additional argument for buying more Phantoms themselves and for holding onto more occupied territory, and for a longer time, than might otherwise be the case. Whether Egypt, hoping that Arab Phantoms will intimidate Israel, will further harden its negotiating stance is difficult to say. The point is, regardless of intent, an American deal made in one Mideast context rarely falls to have repercussions in another.

The extent to which such Arab-Israeli complications were anticipated in Washington is unclear. For the administration has yet to provide a coherent statement to the public or Congress of why it took the major

decision to put the Phantom into the Gulf. Apparently the Saudis, perhaps also the Kuwaitis, wanted these planes for their own considerations of defense and prestige and for the display of coziness with Washington which purchase of Phantoms conveys. The United States evidently thought that selling the plane would firm up its position in a major oil region at a time when American dependence on that oil is increasing; the deal also contributes to an impression of overall Arab-Israeli "evenhandedness." Presumably American arms manufacturers, facing reduced post-Vietnam orders at home, were eager to get new business, which otherwise would probably have gone to the French—for similar reasons, by the way, the administration is now eager to lift congressional restrictions on American arms sales to Latin America. Furthermore, the Phantoms are part of a larger Gulf arms package worth perhaps \$4 billion on the American balance of trade.

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Hearings have been held in both houses of Congress since word of the arms package, including the Phantoms, became known. Neither chamber seems to have gotten much into the difficult question of whether the new sales might involve the United States in feeding local tensions in the Gulf. Yet Iran, whose Phantom supplies are being replenished, is a rival of the Gulf Arabs, who are far from being united among themselves. If the United States has ever conducted an arms transaction it did not try to justify in terms of a supposed enhancement of "stability," it is not on record. But using the word does not make it so. The proof of the "stability" in these transactions—as distinct from the profitability to this country in commercial or monetary terms—must be looked for in the contribution they make to the reduction of tension and the promotion of reconciliation in the Mideast.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 12, 1898  
NEW YORK—A dispatch just received from the Herald's dispatch boat, at Mole St. Nicholas, says that American Marines, 850 of them, landed on the eastern side of Guantanamo Bay yesterday afternoon, under the cover of the guns of the Oregon and the Marblehead. The Marines rushed to the heights nearby, throwing up fortifications and making a fine healthy site for a camp. The landing occupied an hour. The Marines were in fine spirits and cheered lustily when the Stars and Stripes was raised over the encampment.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1923  
NEW YORK—Although there are conflicting reports as to whether wine was served to the crew of the French liner France after midnight on Sunday, and in compliance with the regulations under which the crew signed on at Havre, officials of the line take the position that the regular ration of wine was not served and that the vessel complied with the new American prohibition laws. The only change yet made in previous regulations is that vessels entering the harbor here have to transfer their supplies from the regular locked bar to a storeroom in the hold.



## In the Name of Security

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—To prevent a crippling strike during the Korean war, President Truman seized the country's steel mills. There was no law authorizing the seizure. But when the steel companies sued to get their plants back, government lawyers said the President had inherent power under the Constitution to prevent such a national "catastrophe."

Then the trial judge, David A. Pine, put a question to the government counsel, Holmes Baldridge: "If the President directs (someone) to take you into custody, right now, and have you executed in the morning, you say there is no power by which the court may intervene?"

Baldridge had some difficulty with that question, and the judge gave him overnight to think it over. The next day Judge Pine changed to what he termed an easier question: If the President ordered Baldridge's home seized, would the courts be powerless because the President had "declared an emergency?"

"I do not believe any President would exercise such unusual power," Baldridge said, "unless in his opinion there was a grave and extreme national emergency existing."

"Is that your conception of our government?" Pine asked. "Is it not your conception that it is a government whose powers are derived solely from the Constitution?"

### Presidential Power

The question drove Baldridge to say that the Constitution gave only limited, specified powers to Congress and the courts—but gave the President "all of the executive power." Pine observed dryly, "I see." Soon thereafter he rejected that claim of unlimited executive power and ordered the steel mills returned to their owners.

The danger that Pine so shrewdly exposed by his questions—the danger of a President governing by decree in the name of national security—is with us now

in much more alarming form. President Truman's seizure order was a public act, subject to political debate and judicial testing. President Nixon used his vision of national security to cover secret orders that have been brought to light only by lucky accident.

On July 15, 1970, the White House prepared a top secret Memorandum of Decisions on the New Program of "Domestic Intelligence." The New York Times published the memorandum last week. It will go down as one of the most chilling documents in American history.

Nixon directed intelligence operatives to intensify wiretapping and bugging of Americans deemed threats to "the internal security." To open their mail, to break into their homes. He authorized security men to listen in to all overseas telephone calls and ordered the CIA to increase its "coverage" of Americans traveling or living abroad.

The President did all that despite direct advice that some of the steps he ordered were clearly illegal. Quite apart from what the present inquiries may show about his involvement in the Watergate crimes, those directives should disqualify him from office.

But that point of the 1970 memorandum is broader than Richard Nixon. It shows how vulnerable we are to the doctrine that those in power may violate the law in the name of what they consider "national security." Even a man then so highly regarded as Richard Helms of the CIA apparently supported the 1970 program. Only J. Edgar Hoover's dogged opposition forced Nixon to drop it.

### Truths Needed

One of the curious things about the United States is that, again and again, we ask our judges to tell us the obvious—to tell us, for example, that the Constitution does not give Presidents power without limit. But then, as a great judge said, we need education in the obvious.

A STEELE HOOPER.  
London.

### Housecleaning

Congratulations for your vigilance on the Watergate case. This long overdue housecleaning, however, seems to cooperate those who dislike seeing crow and those complacent ladies who prefer soap operas on TV to the exposure and hopefully eradication of the government cancer. Would they prefer that the patient died?

JEANNE BURROUS.  
Garche, France.

### 1930s Recalled

The story of Watergate seems familiar. Does anyone remember the 1930s? There was a man whose secret police were busy playing dirty tricks on people. This man was operating by means of huge sums of money, contributed secretly. And what was his pretext for taking over the Reichstag? That's right: national security.

B.F. YURDON.  
Holbak, Denmark.

## Bernard Levin From London:

Everybody... loves a good scandal; but few people are easy in their minds at the way in which these two newspapers have gone about their work in this case.

LONDON.—The newspapers are back in the news again, and this time it may take them some considerable effort to get out of it. The two sleazebags of our Sunday sheets have become involved in the ministers-and-call-girls scandal, in a manner which reflects no credit on them, and a parliamentary and public furor is beginning to build up against them.

The News of the World, a paper which built a mammoth circulation on its court reports of sex cases ("and what did he do then?")—"He disarranged my underclothing," finally admitted, after the evidence against it had become irresistible, that it had arranged for the compromising photographs of Lord Lambton in the brothel to be taken—that is, it was not only in on the plot to photograph him in flagrante; it actually sent its own photographer along to take the pictures. The Sunday People, for its part, bought from the prostitute and her husband the photographs and tape recordings they had themselves taken, independently of the News of the World.

### Lambton Set Up

Rumors that the News of the World had "set up" Lord Lambton, and thus brought about his ruin, had begun circulating very soon after the story broke. When the paper was finally finished out (Winston Churchill Jr., together with some of the other newspapers—the old rule that says "dog don't eat dog" was abandoned on this occasion—led the campaign to force the truth from the paper's editor and proprietor), it defended itself nervously and implausibly.

Everything it had done it had done for the public good; it had never intended to publish the pictures; but was only taking them as corroborative evidence for any story it might have printed accusing Lord Lambton; it only took them because the brothel keepers' own pictures were inadequate for this purpose; the whole business was a matter of public interest and significance, and the paper had acted in the highest traditions of journalism. The excuses offered by the Sunday People for its breach of the British press code rule against buying stories of this kind from people of this kind were much the same.

As Sen. Dirksen used to say: "Ho ho ho, and likewise ha ha ha." The two newspapers have the right to be presumed innocent until found guilty (the Press Council is investigating their conduct), but even if we accept at face value their claims to have been acting entirely from pure and high-minded motives (and it must be said that both of these particular

papers would, judging past records, have some in recognizing a pure minded motive if they the standing of the British, and caused on minds for restrictions may and may not be high time we had of privacy law, anyway will certainly give a campaign for one.)

Everybody (well, a lot loves a good scandal; few people are entirely their minds at the way these two newspapers about their work in this the British newspaper has long had a strange valent relationship with it is a kind of cross between dictation and hostility, a sive scandals—over lurid lurid, inaccuracy and other sins the press has have only served to rein attitudes.

This may be different guess that there is prot a widespread feeling though it was perhaps that the two ministers have been calling on had to resign their o nevertheless there is n ing for tastes, and ev a right to his own. E average reader lapped u details, he would have at enjoying it so much a ful at the papers for public men whose sin all, only that they ha as private men feel en Add to this feeling: suspicion that the st we'll not have existed a had been for the whi which the newspapers of them) had arrange and we may yet see backlash against the t papers chiefly responsi

Of course, such a would be welcomed, an encouraged, by those v to lose, or feel they d revelations about the r which is today, the g There is no reason t that much puritanism would rub off on the five party in general; is no point in taking and if the press can be the the insight which th ment throws into the much the better.

The reports of the c charged with looking security aspects of the a of the Press Council w investigate the actions a of the News of the W the Sunday People, ar awaited with interest, story of which we have not yet heard the last.

But Laird's supplene his great weakness, and changes a great c constancy is his guid. He can be for a Rocks day and a Coldwater Nor is he meticulous arguments he uses to case of his day. In a defense program, for ex regularly told horror st weapons the Russians even begun to test.

Mr. Laird, in other not a man of high crystalline in his thin cannot build faith with more than good work cannot arrest the on the Nixon administrat the President himself that he is substantia of the monstrous in which come flooding in Watergate.

Like most men so widely con-

With the Congress in particular, Laird has the special standing of a former senior colleague. He is master of the Republicans in the House and he can be counted on to scotch quickly any pressure building up for impeachment.

He is also particularly good at dividing Senate Democrats. Henry Jackson of Washington, for example, could broaden the appeal of his inept campaign for President by taking a lead in pursuing Watergate. But like many other cold war Democrats, Sen. Jackson turned to putty when Laird, as secretary of defense, drummed out martial music. Jackson and his friends will probably once more fall into the Laird pocket, thus vitiating the Democratic unity on Watergate.

Like most men so widely con-

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ملتان ایڈیشن



الشرق الأوسط



**NISH OMELETTE**—A dozen cooks in Basauri, near San Sebastian, made one of the biggest ever cooked in Spain last week: 1,600 pounds of potatoes, eggs, onions, olive oil. It was cut into hundreds of portions and distributed to the crowds.

### Anti-Crime Heroes or Anti-Black Thugs?

## ite Police Unit Is Top Detroit Vote Issue

William K. Stevens

DETROIT (AP)—As Detroit's mayoral campaign heads the Sept. 11 primary, a central question has come to the fore: Should the city's police be reformed or should the city's police be reformed?

he police, in their zeal to protect the city from crime, have been accused of being too quick on the trigger and too ready to use force.

in questions are being asked in New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and many other cities as police officers are accused of being too quick on the trigger and too ready to use force.

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but to grapple with it as the No. 1 civic question.

Foremost among these at the moment are state Sen. Coleman Young, a black who is viewed as a strong candidate; Police Commissioner John F. Nichols, the "father" of STRESS, who is widely expected to run for mayor on a law-and-order platform reminiscent of that of Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, and Mel Ravitz, president of the city's Common Council, a moderate who has been trying to occupy the middle ground. The incumbent mayor, Roman Gribbs, has said he will not run for re-election.

Commissioner Nichols insists that STRESS, along with several measures instituted under his regime, has helped reduce street crime significantly.

Sen. Young, on the other hand, has promised to abolish STRESS and fire Commissioner Nichols if he is elected.

Mr. Ravitz favors STRESS, but says he is "not in favor of kicking in doors" and would try to "insure that STRESS performs its duties as purely professional, more carefully monitored."

When STRESS began in January, 1971, it was accepted by a majority of both blacks and whites. If there is a single, overriding local concern that unites Detroiters, it is crime and crime control. It is as true now as it was in 1971, according to a public opinion survey conducted for New Detroit, Inc., Detroit's branch of the Urban Coalition, that was made public last week.

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## Dream of Family House Going Up in Puff of U.S. Inflation

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—In nearly all areas of the nation, rising home costs are slowly putting the dream of a family house out of the reach of many young families.

Nationwide, such costs have apparently been unaffected by numerous administration efforts to control inflation. They have nearly doubled during the 20 years between 1952 and 1972, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and have outdistanced rising costs in every major area of consumer interest except the cost of services.

During that period, the bureau reported, food costs went up 61.3 percent, consumer durables went up 37.5 percent and the entire Consumer Price Index was up 78.5 percent. The cost of home ownership (which includes purchase price, mortgage interest, maintenance and property taxes) was up 91.7 percent, led only by a 145.5 percent increase in the cost of services.

The national housing market, feeling the combined pressures of inflation, scarce and tightly controlled land, an explosive expansion in the number of homebuyers, and a lack of national planning, is becoming a critical problem in some areas.

Measure of Inflation  
The bureau's figures on costs adjust for quality change, and if the average house is bigger now, the entire increase in cost would not be reflected in the bureau's figures—only that portion which was represented by pure inflation. Since much of the housing stock is made up of the same

houses sold in 1952, there was no quality adjustment in those cases, and increases on those houses represent pure inflation.

In the area surrounding the nation's capital, the housing market is in a spectacular upward spiral that housing experts say has no relation to value or anything else tangible. It has generated a bidding system that must be experienced to be believed and new shoddiness in price inflation are produced daily.

A young man bought a home in the District of Columbia in October for \$67,500. Six weeks later, the company for which he worked having suddenly gone out of business, he sold the house for \$75,000. Another man, who bought a house for \$35,000 in 1965, is seriously considering selling it because he can realize enough profit to finance the college education of his three children.

Reports from around the country parallel the Washington studies.

Miami—the area reports the sharpest annual increase in sales prices of new houses—22.4 percent—and the highest increase in the sales prices of one-family homes, which had increased from \$15,400 in June, 1968, to \$42,100 in January, 1973. A Chicago executive moved to southwest Miami early this year and found a house for \$54,500, but too late in the day to make a deposit. By the next morning, the price had gone up to \$66,000.

Chicago—Homes that sold in 1961 for \$21,500, including land,

were bringing \$41,000 last year and escalated to \$45,000 this year. Raleigh, N.C.—The cost of a three-bedroom house has risen \$5,000 on an average each year for the last two years.

Los Angeles—In the last six months, the average cost of houses has increased between \$4,000 and \$4,500.

New York—Levittown, the post-war housing project that introduced a page of new housing terms into the vocabulary and offered low-cost housing to thousands, reports the \$6,900 cost of a 1941 house is now up as high as \$40,000—nearly a sixfold increase in price and three times the national rate of inflation in the cost of housing in the last two decades.

Supply Pressure  
A major reason for the inflated prices is the pressure on the supply. Although the home-building industry has just gone through two record-breaking years, with over two million new housing starts in each of those years, the supply is not filling the demand.

The National Association of Home Builders reports that in the decade of 1960-70, the total

inventory of houses increased by 10.3 million, although 6.2 million units were lost to bulldozers, fire and neglect.

During the same period, the children born in the early post-war years entered the market, and although household formations were up 7 percent, the for-sale inventory dropped. The most recent estimate by the National Association of Home Builders is that only 1 percent of the existing housing stock is vacant and available for sale. Competition for these few open houses is growing fierce in some areas.

At the same time, rising interest rates (up to the 8 percent level, where it has been halted in Maryland by usury laws) are choking off money. Savings and loan companies, which finance nearly half of all housing sold, are beginning to look to other areas in which to invest their money. According to mortgage experts, each 1 percent increase in mortgage interest rates removes as many as 2.4 million families from the potential home-buying group.

According to Michael Summabrant, chief economist of the National Association of Home Builders, land is the most important factor in the situation.

"In the last 25 years, land, as a portion of sales prices of single-family homes, has changed dramatically. It was 11.6 percent in 1948 and it is over 24 percent now. Much of this is because of environmental pressures, increasing not only the cost of land but the cost of land development. It is

a significant cost," he said, "and I don't know that we yet have any idea what the cost of the environmental movement is going to be to us as a society."

Some of the pressure to preserve open land and limit growth comes as a result of what sociologists have come to call the "drawbridge" principle.

Literally applied, it is those who have acquired that home in the suburbs and are saying to the rest of society: "You can't come in, I've got mine." In many cases, the concept is a thinly veiled effort to keep other races out of homogeneous neighborhoods.

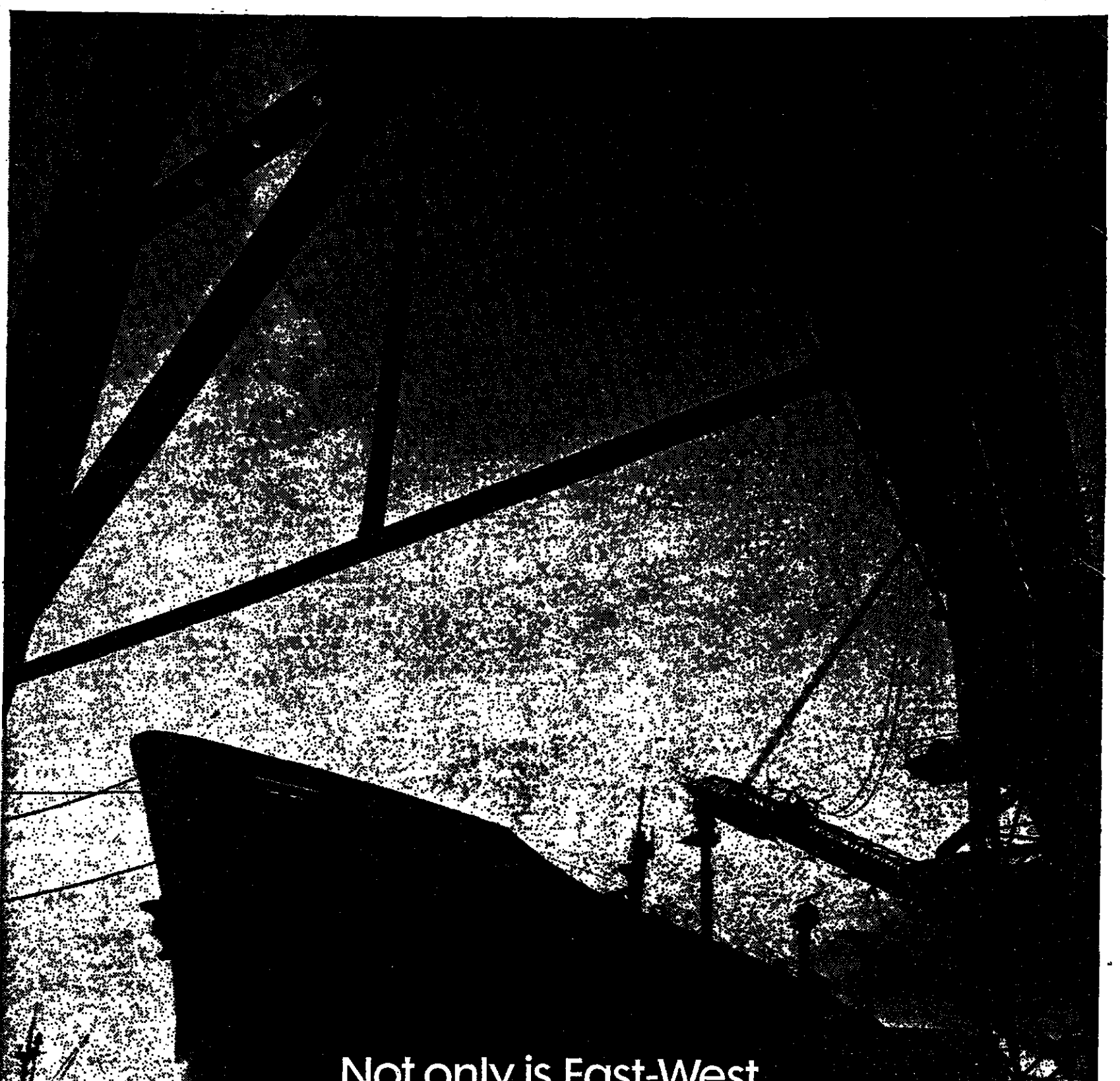
Material Costs  
Material costs are another factor contributing to the high cost of housing. The Home Builders' Association reported recently that material costs had remained stable for the two decades preceding 1968, when an upward trend started. Fed by increased exports to Japan and other foreign countries, the cost of lumber has skyrocketed in the last year.

In Houston, Chicago and Pittsburgh, for example, builders complained that the cost of lumber had increased 30 percent over the last year. Similar but important increases were reported in the cost of wallboard, plumbing supplies and other basic materials.

Finally, builders report the pressure of wages. Construction workers have consistently earned wages above those paid other workers in manufacturing jobs. By 1972, labor's share in the cost of a new single-family home had slipped to about 22 percent.

### Turkish Village Raided

ANKARA, June 11 (AP)—Nine persons were killed today and eight injured when unidentified assailants attacked the small town of Kizilirmak in the eastern Turkish province of Mardin, near the Syrian border. Reports indicated that tribal rivalry may have led to the attack.



Not only is East-West trade growing bigger, it's getting more complicated.

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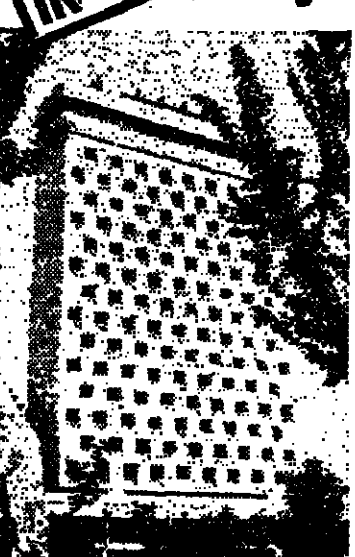
help Western businesses with Soviet trade. And another in Vienna for dealings in Eastern Europe. Both of them backed by a specialized New York staff and by the international resources and information network of the entire bank.

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## Firms keover 1 U.S.

### old Be Boost of Dollars

June 11 (AP)—One of the dollar-weakness on the market ap- pally producing at- of funds to Amer- ns begin buying up

worth some \$415 were announced. The biggest, worth \$200 million, is a or all of the out- of Gimbel

Williamson Tobacco, which American To- ging to pay \$23 a share's stock, which New York Friday at Corp., which owns mbel shares, or just cent, has a pend- y about 31 percent share.

V said it has been Leons intends to e shares tendered thdrawn. Gimbel is arly in the depart- ness—a field that up has been diver- The acquisition is to with Eurodollar bor-

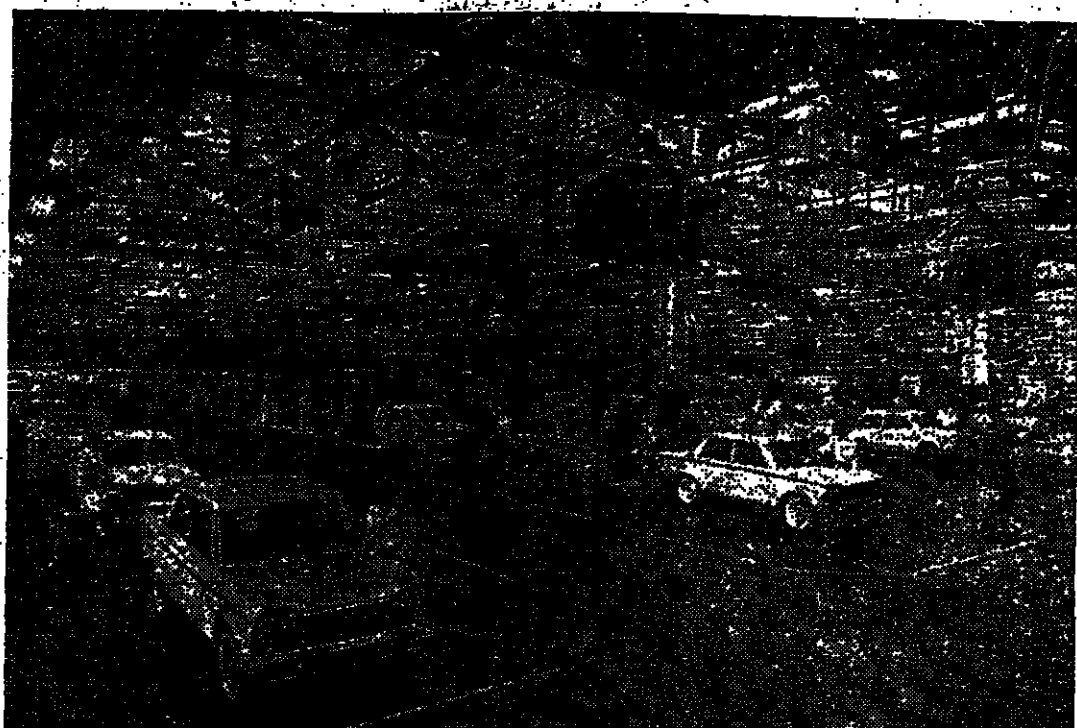
I board has recom- mance of the offer. bid to Zapata

deal worth \$100 mil- ar & Oriental Steam Co. is negotiating Corp., an interna- concern, to ac- ercent shareholding shipping subsidiary, Shipping Co.

Zapata, which de- veloped a major oration enterprise, Bulk Carrier Ltd. dually by the two ABC operates more illion tons of bulk d is bringing into lonal tonnage in the which will take the it three million tons, shall, managing di- &O, said that the of the purchase is on a number of con- dings negotiations of agreement and the appropriate govern- rovis-

I deal announced to- tom Lloyd's Bank Ltd. ain's Big Four, which in principle to acquire t of the outstanding rst Western Bank & v California for \$115

is currently owned on Page 12, Col. 5)



OUTPUT RISING—At Fiat's Mirafiori plant as labor situation quietsens.

As Agnelli's Policies Start Paying Off

## Fiat Slowly Emerging From Long Slump

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

TORINO, June 11 (AP)—Things are looking up at the Fiat automobile works in Turin. The company is coming out of a long slump and in the period ahead the business philosophy of its chairman, Giovanni Agnelli, should start paying off.

Mr. Agnelli believes that a company either expands or dies. And even while Italy has been going through an extended period of inflation, recession, labor strife and political uncertainty, the Fiat chief has spent or earmarked for investment \$1 billion since 1970 to produce more cars and improve working conditions in the company plants.

The Milan Stock Exchange has recognized the changes at Fiat by bidding up the company's com- mon stock by 60 percent in the last six months, to about \$5 a share.

Last year, Fiat, which sells more cars in Europe than any other auto maker, had sales of about \$3.6 billion, up nearly 20 percent over 1971. Its net income, however, was nearly unchanged, rising to \$26.8 million from \$24.3 million.

At the same time, the com- pany was unable to earn even the dividend for its common stock and had to dip into reserves for the second straight year to main- tain the payments.

Minuscule Returns

Fiat's return on sales was well under 1 percent, paltry in any business and minuscule for the automobile business.

"Corporate activities are ad-

versely affected by the conditions arising out of the problematic situation in Italy, where the lowering clouds seem to darken day by day," Mr. Agnelli asserted.

Fiat produced 27 million cars last year. It figures that because of strikes and other labor troubles it lost the output of an additional 200,000 cars.

Demand for automobiles picked up late in the year, but the company was unable to meet it. There is still a six-month waiting list for Fiat 125s and 127s anywhere in Europe.

Why then do things look better for Fiat? There are many answers, but most have to do with the labor situation.

A company official at the big Mirafiori plant here in Turin pointed out that "at present the labor situation is quiet."

One out of every two Fiat cars is produced at the plant in this northern Italian city. Two months ago workers were occupying the plant.

The official proudly showed a visitor a sheet listing the daily number of cars produced at Mirafiori. On a day in late May the figure had risen to 3,428 from well below 3,000 a few months earlier.

Automation a Boon

A worker at the Mirafiori plant sees automation as a boon. Remigio Omisolo, who works near 13 robots installed last October to do spot welding, said: "The robots are very useful. True, they re- place men, but they are doing what was dangerous work."

Or the answer could be in the more moderate attitude shown by Bruno Trentin, the head of the powerful Communist-led trade union. Mr. Trentin is finding that some of his demands at Fiat for improved work conditions as well as more pay are being met.

Fiat has just signed a three-year labor contract which will raise the company's labor costs by 20 percent over the life of the contract. The unions originally demanded a 40 percent increase and it was only after six months of intermittent strife that an agreement was reached.

The average Fiat worker now makes about \$330 a month, an increase of 50 percent since 1968.

France's Output Index Falls Sharply in April

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—The French index of industrial production for April, seasonally adjusted and excluding the build- ing industry, declined to 191.0 (based on 1962 equals 100) from 196.0 in March, the Finance Ministry announced over the weekend. Compared to April 1972, the index was up 8 percent.

The sharp decline was essentially due to sectors affected by strikes, especially in the auto- mobile industry where production declined 28 percent, the an- nouncement said.

Japan has been the leading shipbuilder for 17 consecutive years and its share of overall ship tonnage has doubled from 24 per- cent in 1966 to 48 percent in 1972, when a record 26.7 million tons of ocean vessels were built around the world.

One European shipbuilder predicts that Japan will take 80 percent of the total by 1976 and that medium-sized European yards capable of building the tankers involved in the Sanko transaction will have a "difficult time surviving." A Norwegian steamship operator adds: "I don't believe the world charter market can absorb 50 tankers of 80,000-ton size in a two-year span."

At Press 25: Commercial

\*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calcu- lated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

## Nixon Still Ponders Move On Inflation

### Action Expected After Rise in Discount Rate

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The White House said today that President Nixon has not yet made any decision on a new economic policy, but is expected to "say something additional on the economy" at some future time.

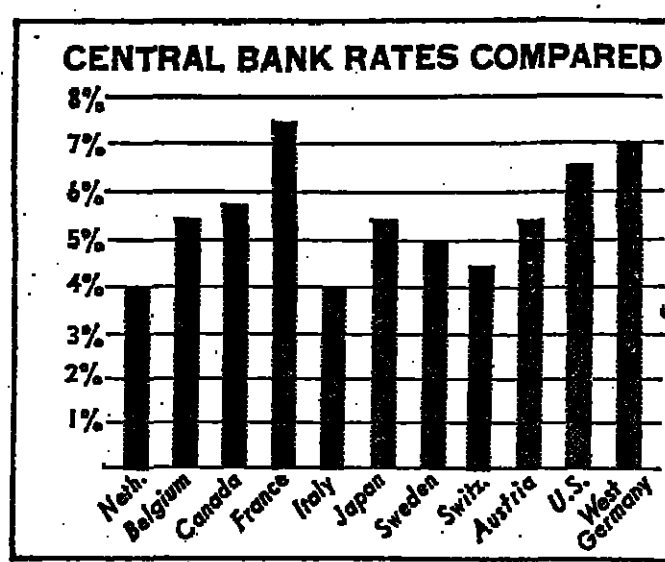
Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler declined to predict when the President would make any state- ment about the economy. "He is in the process of appraising the economy and deciding what steps to take, if any," Mr. Ziegler said.

He declined to predict whether there would be an announcement this week, but he specifically ruled out any economic announcement today.

Mr. Nixon met with his top economic advisers—Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz, Cost of Living Council chairman John Dunlop and John B. Connally—for over an hour this morning and with the labor management ad- visory committee of the Cost of Living Council, this afternoon.

Most observers expect Mr. Nixon to strengthen his anti-in- flation program this week in re- sponse to mounting political pressures and to an impatient Federal Reserve Board.

Pressures for some tougher gov- ernment action were signaled by the Fed's increase in the discount rate to a near record level. It approved increases in the discount rate at 10 of its 12 district banks to 6 1/2 from 6 percent, effective today—the highest the rate has been in over 50 years.



In the wake of the Fed's action, the President is understood to have decided yesterday upon some major changes in his current quasi-voluntary system of eco- nomic controls. The decision fol- lowed recommendations made over the weekend by his key economic advisers, who met here while Mr. Nixon was in Florida.

Tougher Price Controls Seen Some changes believed to be under consideration, according to government sources, include tougher price controls for various industries where prices have risen sharply in recent weeks, moves to increase dwindling supplies of commodities, including lumber, and more visible use of the much-heralded Phase 3 "stick in the closet."

The Fed expressed its displeas- ure with the administration's stance on inflation by departing from its usual explanation for al- lowing a rate increase and declar- ing its move was necessary in part because of "the continuing rise in the general price level."

The last time the rate was as

high as 6 1/2 percent was in 1921, and only for a few days in that year was it ever higher, briefly reaching 7 percent at several district banks.

The Fed's explanation immedi- ately sent money-market specu- lists speculating that the President would move swiftly to deal with inflation. These observers said that unless the government takes some new steps to curtail in- flation, already skyrocketing short- term interest rates are likely to climb even higher and a prime bank lending rate of 8 percent or more is a distinct possibility.

The prime, or minimum, in- terest charge on bank loans to large corporations is currently 7 1/2 percent at many banks. Only some strong new govern- ment anti-inflation action would keep rates from rising much higher, these speculators say.

Several banking officials said they interpreted the discount rate change as a message that they can move their prime rate higher and faster than they originally believed.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Church Plans to Sell Gold Shares

The Church of England plans to sell its 70,000 shares in Consolidated Gold Fields, the South African mining company. A church spokesman says the decision was taken at the highest level. No date has been fixed for the transaction, but the whole question of South African investments will be reviewed when the general synod—the church's parliament—meets next month. The spokesman commented that "it has always been the policy to obtain the best possible return for the money put up by investors so long as this doesn't meet with ethical objection. I suppose South Africa is one of those areas where ethical objections may arise."

### Nissan, Toyota Report Export Trend

Nissan Motor Co. reports auto exports totaled 70,741 units in May, up 18 percent from a year earlier, while Toyota Motor Co. says its auto ex- ports fell 4.3 percent during the month from a year earlier to total 58,421 units. Toyota produced 205,168 autos in May, up 12.1 percent from a year earlier, and Nissan manufactured 176,746 autos during the month, up 8 percent. Toyota officials attribute the decline in overall exports to sluggish exports to the United States, which fell 24.3 per- cent in May from a year earlier to 18,967 autos, reflecting retail price increases and export con- trols. Nissan's U.S. exports during the month totaled 26,124 units, unchanged from a year earlier.

### Continental Grain Tender Offer

Continental Grain Co. is making a tender offer to purchase all of the 700,000 outstanding shares of Allied Mills for \$24 a share. Allied closed at

\$19 Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. The offer expires June 28. Allied Mills, which is already 74 percent-owned by Continental, is en- gaged primarily in the manufacturing and pro- cessing of animal feed, poultry and other agri- cultural products.

### Kobe Steel Turns Tires Into Oil, Gas

Kobe Steel of Japan has started operating a pilot plant that can turn discarded tires into high-calorie fuel gas, petroleum and activated charcoal. The process, developed by its techni- cians, consists of dissolving old tires at high temperatures and then separating the mass into oil, gas and carbon compounds. Heavy oil pro- duced by this process, the company says, has a relatively low sulphur content of 1 percent while the gas yields 10,000 kilocalories. Kobe says 400 kilograms of heavy oil, 300 kilograms of gas and 300 kilograms of activated charcoal can be re- claimed from one ton of waste tires.

### Record U.S. Auto Output Planned

U.S. auto makers are planning record third- quarter production that will help carry them to a record sales year that could reach 13 million cars. The heavy July-September schedules all but guarantee bulging 1973 profits for auto makers, but at the same time raise questions in the minds of some industry analysts about the strength of output in subsequent periods. To some extent, analysts believe, the current auto boom is "bor- rowing" from next year's potential market. Current plans call for third-quarter production of about 2.1 million cars, up a healthy 24 percent from the 1972 period, and nearly 22 percent ahead of the record of just over 1.7 million set in 1971.

## Prices Drop As Trading Falls in N.Y.

### Investors said Waiting Move on Inflation

By Alexander R. Hammer  
NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—The stock market settled back slightly today in the slowest trad- ing in more than eight months. There were relatively small de- clines throughout the list on the New York Stock Exchange.

Brokers noted that the weaker performance resulted mainly from investors' disappointment over the White House announcement today that President Nixon still had not made any decisions on inaugurating a new anti-inflation policy.

The stock market surged for- ward last week on expectations that the President would soon an- nounce a new anti-inflation pro- gram.

The weaker tone of the market was reflected in the performance of the Dow Jones industrial average, which dropped 4.89 to close at 915.11, its low for the session.

Declines and advances were al- most evenly divided with 708 is- sues down and 700 stocks up. The NYSE index, which included all the common stocks traded, fell 0.16 to 58.13.

Turnover totaled a sluggish 994 million shares, down sub- stantially from 14.05 million shares on Friday. Today's volume was the smallest since Oct. 2, 1972, when 7.94 million shares changed hands.

In commenting on the volume decrease today, one broker said that "many investors are staying on the sidelines until the Pres- ident announces measures he will take to stop inflation."

Gimbel Stars

Gimbel Brothers, the day's most active stock, spurred 7 1/4 to 32 5/8 after a delayed offer from Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co. has made a tender offer for all outstanding shares of Gimbel at \$23 a share.

On the other hand, Interna- tional Telephone fell 1 1/4 to 31 1/8. The Justice Department last Friday asked special Water- gate prosecutor Archibald Cox to take on two more investigations, both relating to ITT.

Zapata dropped 1 1/2 to 24. It said it signed a letter of intent with P&O Steam Navigation for sale of 50 percent of its Zapata Naass unit for about \$100 million in cash and short-term notes.

Steels lost fractions, and motors were narrowly mixed.

Prices were slightly higher in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.01 to 22.58, while ad- vances narrowly topped declines, 292 to 285. Turnover was 1.93 million shares, down from 2.46 million on Friday.

### Markets Shut

Stock exchanges in the follow- ing countries were closed yester- day for the Whitman holiday: Belgium, France, the Nether- lands, Switzerland and West Germany.

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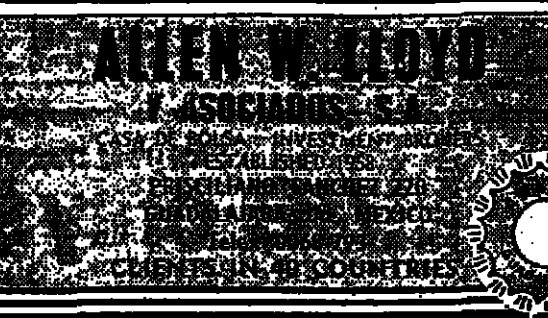
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## One Dollar---

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Swiss (per \$)	2.5728	2.5700	-1.27
Belg. (fr.)	27.5	27.5	—
Brit. (p.)	27.5	27.5	—
Deutsche mark	2.828	2.825	+0.003
Dane. krone	5.845	5.815	+0.030
Scand.	26.775	26.775	—
Fr. fr. (A)	4.28	4.275	+0.005
Fr. fr. (B)	4.285	4.285	—
Gr. dr.	2.7819	2.78	+0.0019
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	—
Italy (A)	202.5	202.5	—
Italy (B)	202.5	202.5	—
Japan	360.0	360.0	—
Neth. gld.	50.0	50.0	—
Schilling	13.276	13.275	+0.001
Sp. peseta	4.28	4.28	—
Swiss franc	2.071	2.070	+0.001
Yen	204.45	204.35	+0.10

At Press 25: Commercial  
\*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calcu- lated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

May, 1973

US \$ 11,000,000

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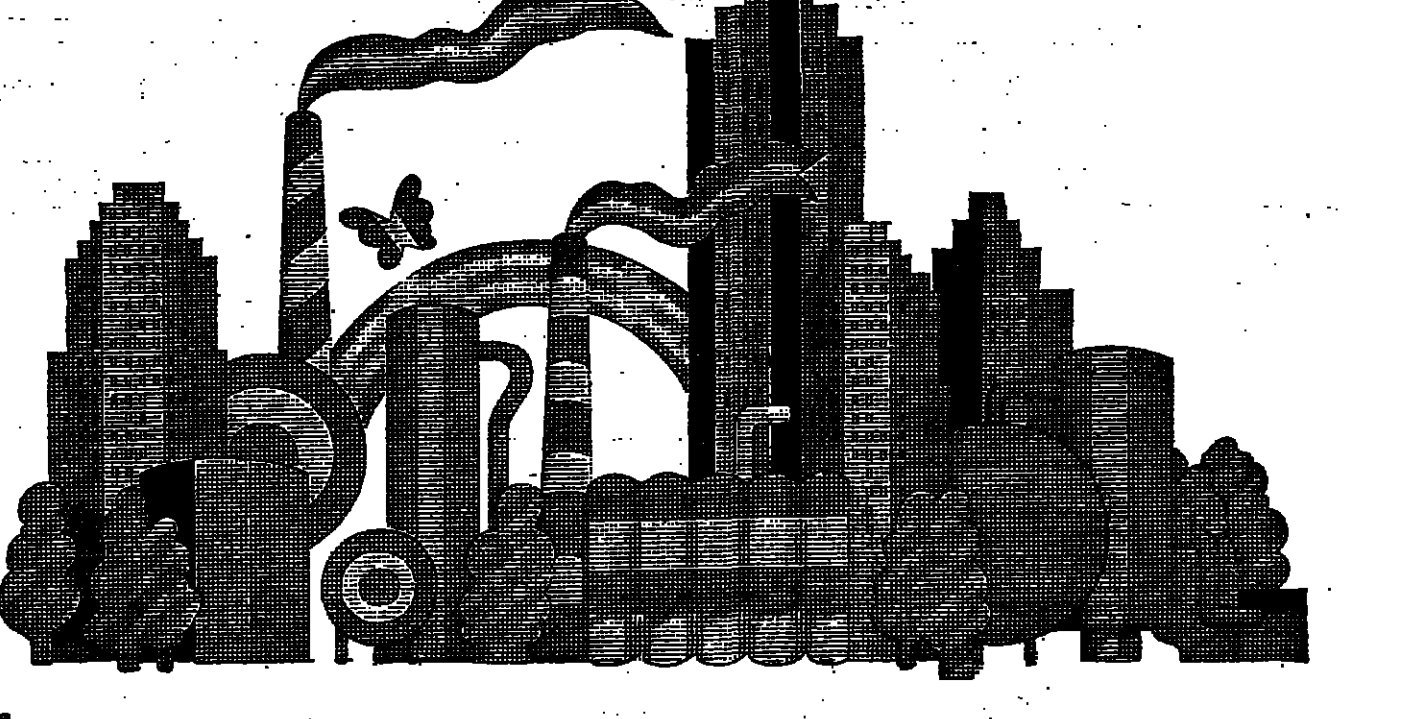






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12	10	RamAr	28	9	3	104	104	104	104	+	914	4	Spancor	21	4	9	5	5	5	5	+	135	94	Univ HS	20	24	3	9	9	9	9	+	14
2	1-10	RefraTr	12	7	1	94	94	94	94	+	1274	81	Spancor	21	4	9	5	5	5	5	+	7	4	Univ HS	20	24	3	9	9	9	9	+	14
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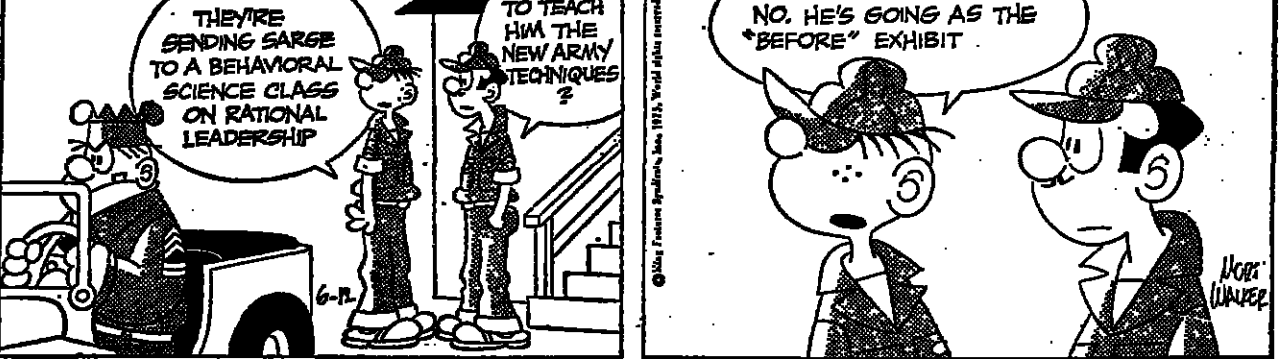
B. C.



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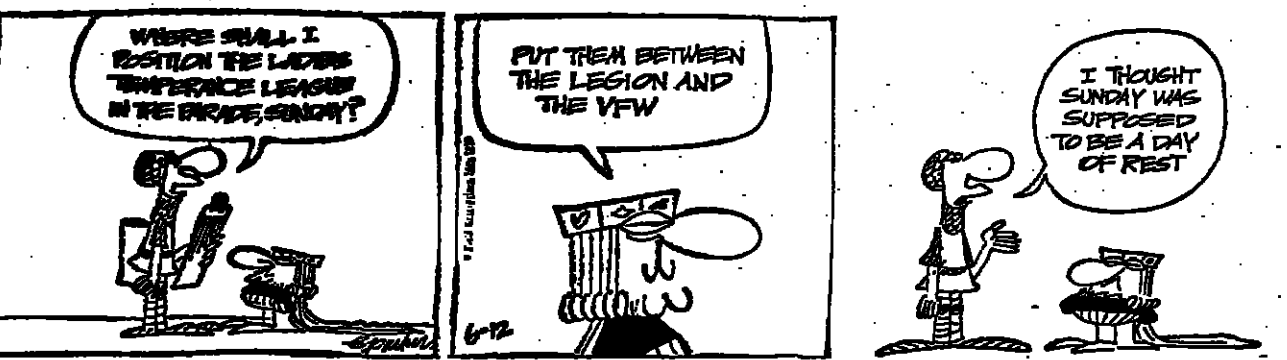
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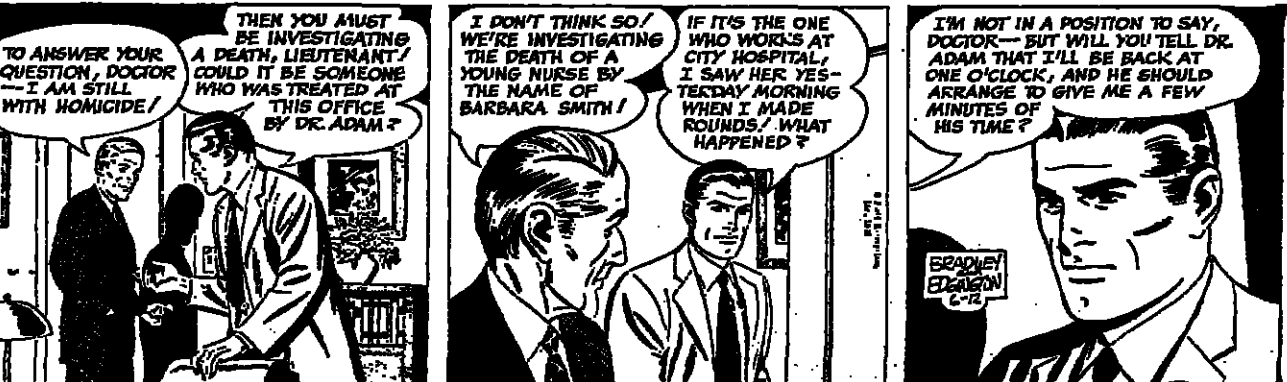
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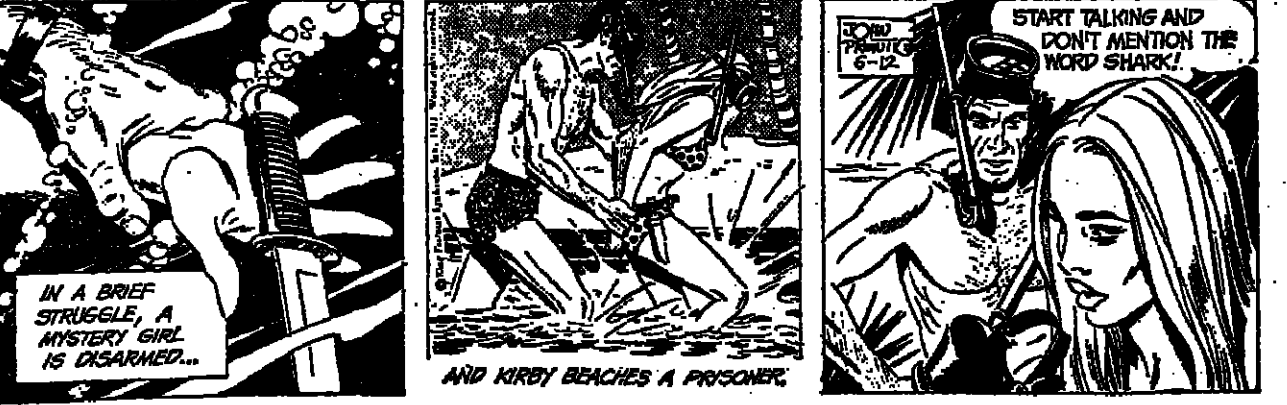
R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West held a hand on which many players would open with four spades, but he contented himself with a timid bid of three. North-South can make almost any game contract, and reached one of them when North made a take-out double and South bid three no-trump. They reached another when North bid four hearts, and a third when a greedy double from East induced South to try five diamonds.

North raised aggressively to six diamonds, and that became the final contract. West led the heart deuce, clearly a singleton, and South approached his problem too pessimistically. He saw that a losing diamond finesse would lead to immediate defeat when East returned a heart for his partner to ruff. But he should have realized that if East held the diamond king his alarm had no hope. And since this was a duplicate game and other declarers would no doubt play game rather than alarm, any defeat was due to be a disaster.

In practice, South refused to take the trump finesse and duly went down. But even if he had taken the finesse he would have had to play well. After the heart lead—nothing is better for the defense—South should have won in his hand with the queen and led the diamond jack. This would have allowed trumps to be drawn in three rounds, and South would

have had a near-perfect count on the distribution. West must have begun with a singleton heart, three diamonds, seven or eight spades, and one or two clubs.

The key play after drawing trumps was to cash the ace and king of clubs, setting East up for an endplay. Then a spade lead to the ace would have allowed the declarer to cash his last two trumps, producing this position:

NORTH	EAST
AK106	J98
—	Q
WEST	SOUTH
KQ109	75
—	5
—	9

East would have to keep these four cards, and a club lead would complete South's good work. When South actually went down, East was able to claim the credit for driving his opponents out of four hearts with his foolish double.

NORTH	EAST
AJ	AK1064
KQ10986432	AQ10
—	A863
WEST (D)	SOUTH
KQ10986432	A75
—	Q5
—	J8642
—	974

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West 3♦, North 3♥, South 3NT, Pass 4♦, Dbl. 5♦, Pass 6♦, Pass 6♦, Pass. West led the heart two.

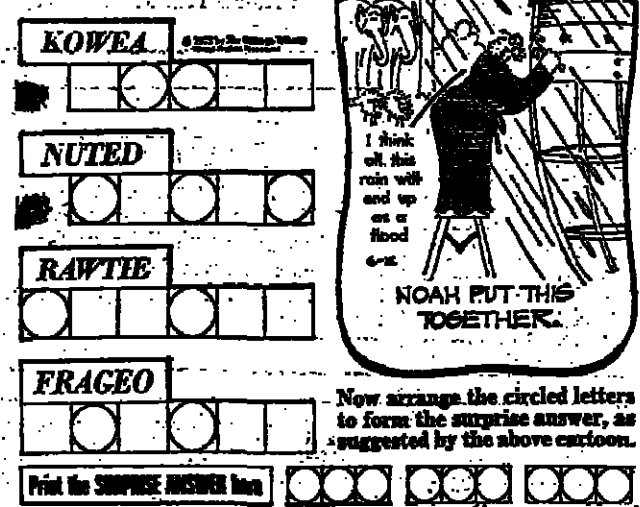
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEN THEY'RE BOTH SLEEPING, IT SOUNDS LIKE TWO HOT RODS GETTING READY TO DRAG!"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. (Answers tomorrow)

## BOOKS

## THE UPSTART

By Piers Paul Read. Lippincott. 345 pp. \$

Reviewed by Julian Symons

PIERS PAUL READ, son of the art critic and philosophical anarchist Herbert Read, has a body of interesting work and one particularly impressive novel, "The Junkers," behind him at the age of 32. The territory peculiarly his own is expressed in the quotation from Julien Green that serves as epigraph to his new work: "In each one of us there is a sinner and a saint. The one and the other develop, each on his own plane. The one and the other, not the one or the other. Both at the same time."

Does this sound a bit like Oscar Wilde's epigram about resisting everything except temptation? Well, that wouldn't be too far wrong. Read is a basically religious writer concerned to express the truths of Catholicism, but his characters often make a good job of succumbing to the temptations of this world first, and the temptations tend to be more interesting than the saving grace. Hilary Fletcher, hero of "The Upstart," is a case in point. Part I shows us innocent Hilary suffering humiliations under the English class system; in Part II he takes savage revenge on everybody responsible; Part III is his atonement. And it's the way of things, the afraid, that atonement is less interesting than humiliation or revenge.

The first third of the book is a beautifully handled picture of what it meant even in the '50s to be at the wrong end of the system. Hilary, the son of a poor but snobbish clergyman in the north of England, grows up in a twilight zone. He goes up to Eton, where he plays with Sir Edward Metherall's son and daughter, Mark and Harriet, but he also has links with the village boys, two of whom are his cousins. When Mark goes to Eton, Hilary is sent to an appalling "minor public school," because his parents are determined to avoid what they regard as the shame of free state education. In his mid-teens he is made thoroughly aware of his own social inferiority. He has to wear an old cast-off dinner jacket at a Pony Club dance, and later is ridiculed by Harriet and ignored by Mark when he attends a ball in a dinner jacket while everybody else is wearing white tie and tails. An attempted seduction of Harriet fails disastrously. He gets a scholarship to Cambridge, and Mark is there too, but the class and cash differences between them yaw wide still. He plays poker in a rich man's gambling school, loses money he hasn't got, and Mark refuses to lend it to him. "You borrow money from banks and Jews, Hilary. Not from your friends."

Snobbery and money have rarely been handled with more delicate realism.

Part II shows us demon Hilary, and offers a deliberate, but still jarring, change of gear into near-fantasy. The upstart becomes a criminal—starting with robbery and going on to incidental murders of an old man and a newborn child—lines up a profitable string of whores and branches out into half a dozen other enterprises. Even when he sets up a cover as a Jackson Pollock-style painter, his job pictures sell and

win him a reputation. Part of Read's pun particularly convinces this. He simply has Hilary getting rich so that he can take those who have humiliated him, and then of Dante's determining vengeance himself in "Monte-Cristo," but it was writing an advice Hilary report, unless I don't propose to more about what he takes revenge on Mark, I snobbish but harm are worked out in the effect is not out of the grip exerted on powerful, and does. When you set out monster, however, I take care that he is ridiculous, and this happens. I am hoped, would be some snob who would sand pounds to defile daughter of an English Hilary reflects when corruption of Harriet, and the image more than Victorianing "Ah, hah, this power," is much too sees what Read is without some sort vicious action is killing of a new-born slaughter at My I near-fantasy doesn't right form for such in spite of his own this can't be called fulfills Read's fine

Julian Symons's *Players and the Game* is in 1972.

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## Best Se

The New York Times. This analysis is based on more than 100 letters in 14 consecutive issues. The first column does not necessarily appear in consecutive issues.

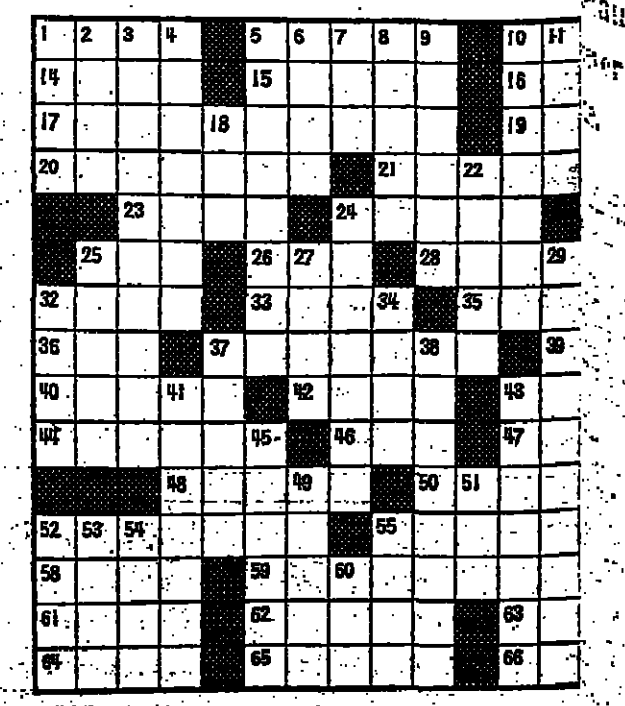
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ملکاتہ لکھ



# Nastase Is Easy Victor in Italy Tennis



Ilie Nastase playing at Rome.

## Applied Italian Tournament Had Some Fitting Touches

ILIE, June 11 (AP).—Reluctant to play the unruly crowd hit an all-time low point when Nastase spat at the crowd and threw a bottle of water.

Nastase, who was playing a match in the Italian

as indicative, if not fitting, tournament erupted at its

French Open to end. The crowd weathered the

schedule and caused the

to switch around the

including one of Yugoslian

the ITF announced the

on June 5. The Italian

station defied the ITF de-

and let Pili play, on the

as that he had been in-

cluded on the schedule of the

to effect.

The Association of Tennis

Players, meanwhile, announced

that they would boycott all tourna-

ments, including Wimbledon, if

Pili was barred.

With this dispute going, Nastase

and his teammate, Jimmy

Connors of the United States

walked off the court of a doubles

match against Wamara N'Gondrella

and Fabrice Domingues. Not

France. Nastase complained that

the crowd insulted him and Con-

norrs during the match. The

crowd called Nastase a "clown"

for standing in a huddle with

Connors at the end of each game

and even during the single

## Romanian Defeats Orantes in 3 Straight Sets

ILIE, June 11 (AP).—

Nastase's victory over Orantes

was a 6-1, 6-0, 6-0 in three

sets. Nastase's victory over

Orantes was a 6-1, 6-0, 6-0 in

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victory over Orantes was a 6-1,

6-0, 6-0 in three sets. Nastase's

victory over Orantes was a 6-1,

match. "I was tired, and I was

worried. Orantes had outlasted

Okker in a beautiful three-hour

battle in the semifinals and I

felt I could not go that distance.

"I have been under pressure

now for weeks, first in Paris and

then in Rome. I wanted to end

things here immediately. That

is why I was so determined. I

cared about nothing else but the

match and I am glad I won it.

At this stage, I guess I deserve

a rest.

John Newcombe of Australia

and Tom Okker of Holland won

the \$4,000 of the men's doubles

title, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, over Ross Case

and Geoff Masters of Australia.

The other finals had been com-

pleted in previous days. Evonne



DIGGING IN—Philadelphia's Bob Boone takes a facel of dirt as he gets back to first base ahead of the throw to Padres' Nate Colbert. San Diego was shut out, 11-0.

## Pitches 3-Hitter

Oakland's Catfish Hunter shuts out Detroit, 5-0.

OAKLAND, Calif., June 11 (UPI).—Jim (Catfish) Hunter, treated to an 11-pitch attack, shut out Detroit for the second

straight day on three singles yesterday in pitching the Oakland A's to a 5-0 victory over the Tigers.

Hunter struck out four batters and walked only one in gaining his eighth victory in 11 decisions.

The closest the Tigers came to scoring off Hunter was with one out in the ninth when Joe Rudi picked off Willie Horton's drive to left off the top of the fence.

Joe Coleman, batted for eight and four runs in the ninth inning, broke the loss, his fifth in 15 decisions.

At Arlington, Texas, Carlton Fisk slammed a three-run homer and Bill Lee pitched a five-hitter to lead Boston to a 10-1 victory over the Red Sox for the first time since April 18.

Fisk hit his homer in the fifth inning and it ran his total in the last five games to four homers and 14 RBIs. Lee won for the seventh time against two

losses.

At Anaheim, Calif., rookie Bob Coluccio hit a three-run homer

and a double to spearhead Milwaukee's 15-hit attack in an 8-6 victory over the Angels.

By completing the sweep of the three-game series from the Angels, Milwaukee evened its season record at 27-27 with its eighth victory in nine contests.

White Sox 5, Indians 3. Indians 6, White Sox 5.

At Cleveland, John Ellis singled home Buddy Bell with the winning run in the ninth inning, as the Indians snapped a 10-game losing streak with a 6-5 victory after losing the first game of a doubleheader with

Chicago, 5-3.

Rich Richhardt's three-run pinch-hit homer in the ninth inning gave Chicago the victory in the opener.

Cardinals 4, Braves 3. Braves 5, Cardinals 3.

In the National League, Atlanta, right-hander Roric Harrison pitched a one-hitter for eight innings and hit a home run to give the Braves a 5-2 victory over St. Louis in the second game of a doubleheader after Ted

Simmons drove in three runs in the first game, which the Cardinals won, 4-3.

Harrison, an ex-Orlando making only his third start of the season, had a perfect game going

through the first five innings, but Ken Reitz took the first

pitch with a triple down the first

line. In the ninth, he needed relief help from Danny Frisella, who picked up his fourth save.

## Sunday's Line Scores

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

#### (First Game)

Chicago 100 100 100-3 10 1

Cleveland 110 100 100-3 10 1

Los Angeles 110 100 100-3 10 1

New York 110 100 100-3 10 1

Oakland 110 100 100-3 10 1

San Diego 110 100 100-3 10 1

St. Louis 110 100 100-3 10 1

White Sox 110 100 100-3 10 1

Yankees 110 100 100-3 10 1

Indians 110 100 100-3 10 1

Angels 110 100 100-3 10 1

Pirates 110 100 100-3 10 1

Braves 110 100 100-3 10 1

Red Sox 110 100 100-3 10 1

Tigers 110 100 100-3 10 1

Mariners 110 100 100-3 10 1

Padres 110 100 100-3 10 1

Phillies 110 100 100-3 10 1

Montreal 110 100 100-3 10 1

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## Hot Weiskopf Takes 2d Golf Event in Row

Wins IVB Tournament With 14-Under 274

By Lincoln A. Werden

WHITEMARSH, Pa., June 11 (UPI).—I want to win the Open next week, that's my goal," Tom Weiskopf said yesterday

after his 14-under-par 72-hole total of 274 won the IVB Golf Classic by four strokes.

The victory was the second in a row for the 30-year-old Ohioan, who took the Kemper Open at Charlotte, N.C., last Sunday and carried off the Colonial Invitation at Fort Worth a month ago.

"Winning three out of my last four starts is more important than the money," he added. He finished second



## Art Buchwald

## National Security

WASHINGTON.—The only way to understand the issue of national security, which Richard Nixon recently raised as his reason for employing his own super spies, is to put yourself in his place.

Put yourself in his place. Pretend for a moment that you are President of the United States. Despite all your dreams and hopes for this country, there are still people "out there" who are trying to "get" you. They could be students, blacks, congressmen, senators, newspapermen, labor leaders or just misguided souls who are trying to destroy the American way of life.

It is essential, if you are to be elected for a second term, to find out who your enemies are and what they're up to.

Unfortunately the Constitution of the United States with its archaic Bill of Rights does not provide the President with the weapons he needs to find out who is trying to keep him from being re-elected.

Yet as President of the United States, it is your duty to find out if there is a conspiracy to keep you from serving four more years, and to discover who is behind it. If some other political party took over the government, God knows what would happen to the country we all know and love.

So you do what any strong leader would do. You set up a unit in the White House to devote full time to finding out who the traitors are.

The group would involve itself in wiretapping, bugging, reading mail and breaking and entering the offices and homes of those people who are seeking to take away your rightful place in history. It may be against the law, but as President you have to deal with realities.

At first you authorize the CIA, FBI, Secret Service, National Security Agency and Justice Department to take over this illegal work. But when J. Edgar Hoover refuses

to go along with the plan, you become angry and frustrated. Here you are, President of 300 million people, architect of a generation of peace, leader of the richest, most well-fed country that has ever walked the face of the earth and they won't even let you do a little bugging and burglary on the side.

So you say: "Nuts to Hoover. I'll hire my own plumbers to do the job."

You tell your staff to set it up, but keep your name out of it. You also instruct them not to tell you what they're doing in case the plan goes awry. But at the same time you want to know the names of those who are out to get you.

Once the plumbers go into operation, you discover your wildest fears about national security are true. There is a plot to unseat you as President, planned and financed by the Democratic party. You also discover there is another plot by Alabama's Gov. George Wallace to do the same thing. Never has the country been in worse danger.

You discover through intelligence that the Democrats have set Nov. 7, 1973, as the day they plan to overthrow your government.

You have no choice, but to get the plumbers to step up their activities.

Everything is going swell, but then, through rank stupidity which you have nothing to do with, some of your plumbers are caught at the Watergate. Now you have a real problem, you can either reveal to the nation why you set up the plumbers unit in the first place, or you can tell your staff to keep the White House out of it.

For national security reasons, you choose the latter, hoping for the good of the country Watergate will go away. But because of a prying judge and an irresponsible press the story comes out.

It really gets you mad. With new revelations coming out every day you are faced with three choices: (A) resign; (B) wait for impeachment; (C) tough it out.

If you were President of the United States, what would you do?

## Ending the Building Blight On the Riviera

By John Vinocur

NICE, France (AP).—The long, gray concrete shore that has spread down the Riviera may have run its course.

After nearly 10 years during which 20-story buildings rose like tumors at the edge of the Mediterranean, blocking out sky and sea, court decisions and public pressure have arrested the savaging of a remarkable landscape.

In the space of five months, about \$12 million in building projects have been junked, halted by judicial order or indefinitely suspended, according to a civic group.

Among the best examples are administrative court decisions that stopped a half-completed waterfront apartment project at Borneo-les-Mimosas, near Hyeres, and withdrew the permit authorizing a 266-unit apartment and marina complex alongside the old port at St. Raphael.

When a private suit was brought against a builder who wanted to construct a marina at Eze-sur-Mer and run a cable car from it to a group of luxury apartments he planned to graft on the magnificent medieval buildings at Eze Village, 1,500 feet up a mountain, the government cancelled the construction permit.

Near the Italian border at Menton, a supermarket rises from the sea on a parcel of reclaimed land. Because the precedents are exactly the same as in the other cases, a suit now in court is expected eventually to lead to demolition of the store and probably the construction of a swimming pool where somebody thought tourists should have a quick-change muffer shop.

Most of the counter-offensive against the concrete explosion is the work of a citizens' group called the Regional Union for the Safeguard of Life, Nature and the Environment. It came to life because it found the French government a rather complaisant friend of Côte d'Azur builders and real estate promoters. The government has gotten a little environment religion since, but the union's success is particularly remarkable in a country where civic action is often considered as exotically Anglo-Saxon as le pudding or le fair-play.

Pierre Feijoo, general secretary of the union, places the start of the construction boom on the Riviera in the period between 1955 and 1958 when, he said, "You could probably have gotten a permit to tar over the beach at Cannes for stock car races. The government notion was 'Quand le bâtiment va, tout va'—if the building business is good, everybody profits. Yes, everybody—if you're a builder."

The best money maker, the buildings soon found, was a combination apartment complex and marina. Some of the biggest, most aggressively ugly projects were built on reclaimed land, waterfront areas which were filled up with soil behind dikes. The price of this kind of land operation was about four times less than what a promoter would have to pay under normal circumstances.

Built as large as possible to cut costs, the apartment houses clashed with the scale and mood of the surrounding countryside. At Eze-sur-Mer, the project called Marina Bale des

Angles, which every air traveler to Nice sees, plots two immense triangular buildings in a setting where fishermen used to mend their nets. A couple at Mandelieu-la-Napoule, near Cannes, virtually crushes a historic fort 100 yards away.

Once the union began trying to bring some of the builders to court, the battle turned in favor of the conservationists through a favorable interpretation of the French law which makes all coastal land public property to the point inland reached by the highest tide. All the projects built on reclaimed land now fall under jurisdiction stating that the coastal strip is for "satisfaction of the leisure needs of the citizenry as a group."

The civic group's first suit at Borneo-les-Mimosas established that the coastal band was free of construction. Plans to build 360 housing units at Borneo were blocked at 145. The decision at St. Raphael stopped work last month just after the land had been filled in.

"At Borneo," said Mr. Feijoo, "we have the right to ask for the demolition of the entire project, which represents about \$50 million. But because we showed the government was at fault in issuing the building permit, it's the taxpayer who would eventually pay for tearing it down. So we're going to ask only for the demolition of the unfinished buildings. We're also going to hold the builder to making a gesture toward the community by building a water purification plant on the filled-in land. That will cost about \$1.5 million."

"In St. Raphael, the dike they built completely cut off the perspective across the bay to St. Tropez. We want that demolished. We can't have the filled-in land removed, but we'll see if the court can't order construction of a swimming pool on it, to compensate for the eyesore."

As far as Mr. Feijoo is concerned, "The current is completely turned around now. I think the big building rush has stopped. Our court cases and our campaigns have done it. Obviously we can't kill off some of the monstrosities, but we don't think there will be many more. The communities are more aware. And the government is catching up. It is setting up a master plan for the coast that will limit the number of construction permits and will require that buildings have a much higher ratio between open land and whatever they're putting up than they did before."

Since it is more difficult to build on the coast now, many of the area's construction firms are looking inland to the hills behind the Mediterranean where there are still small streams, birds, and fields that are red now with poppies and oleander.

"We're waiting for those guys this time," Mr. Feijoo said. "We've been campaigning in the villages to make them take a very tough line on what they should let be built. We've gotten across to them that the only thing they have to offer tourists is beauty and that no one is going to fly from New York to the Midi to see apartment houses."

## PEOPLE: Axis Sally, 72, Wins College Degree in Speech

Axis Sally was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, Sunday. Mildred Elizabeth Gillars, 72, was convicted of treason for her propaganda announcements during World War II and served 13 years in jail. She had been living in Germany when the war broke out and went to work for the Germans. After her arrest in 1946, she maintained that she had been coerced into making the broadcasts and contended that many announcements attributed to her were done by another Axis Sally broadcasting from Rome. During her imprisonment she became a Catholic convert and since her release in 1960 has been a music teacher at a Catholic convent in Worthington, Ohio, where she lives. Her degree? In speech.



Ohio Wesleyan President Tom Wenzlau congratulates Mildred (Axis Sally) Gillars.

has escaped her jailors by having babies. Under Italian law, women convicted of minor crimes cannot be jailed while pregnant and for six months after the birth of the baby. Mrs. Gillars had seven children before her conviction.

Speaking of Sinatra, now 57, he says he will return to show business but "only when I can control the situation. I'm not going to put myself in the position of facing big, uncontrolled crowds again." Sinatra announced his retirement two years ago. He expects movie recordings and do television shows there will be a TV special next fall. He's also thinking about films.

BORN: to Swedish actress Britt Ekland, 29, a boy in London Sunday. The father is record and film producer Lou Adler. Miss Ekland's companion for two years, she has a daughter by her former husband, actor Peter Sellers.

A Sardinian woman has escaped jail by proving she's 10th time pregnant for the 10th time. Elena Saines, 29, was sentenced three years ago to two months for embezzlement. Thus far she

PAY OFF: \$160,000 by the U.S. government to John Conforti of Massachusetts, N.Y. The money is compensation for damages to his home caused by federal agents who tore the house apart a year ago in a fruitless search for \$4 million in drug profits. Agents moved in after Conforti's brother-in-law, Louis Giallo, was convicted of heroin smuggling and sentenced to 25 years in prison—they had found \$1 million buried in his backyard and expected to find another \$4 million around Conforti's home. But despite the search—using power tools and heavy equipment, they removed the aluminum siding from the house, the interior panels, some roof shingles, dug trenches in the lawn and wrecked the furniture—they found nothing. Conforti sued the government for \$183,365 million but said his wife Adele, they are "very happy" with the out-of-court settlement.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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modern, 2nd floor, 2nd entrance.  
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1000 Brussels, Belgium  
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### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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